

BIRDS OF BURMA.

Division of Birds

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1909
Birds

THE BIRDS OF BURMA.

BY

H. H. HARRINGTON,

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MAJOR, INDIAN ARMY,

M.B.O.U., F.Z.S.



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THE BIRDS OF BURMA.

TWO VOLUMES.

H. H. HARRINGTON.

MAJOR, INDIAN ARMY.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE majority of these notes appeared in the *Rangoon Gazette* and were written with a hope that they might be a slight help to those who take an interest in our common Birds and are now republished by the kind permission of the Editor of that Journal.

I have tried to give a characteristic description by which the bird may be recognised when seen, and have purposely omitted long technical ones. For those who wish to go into the subject more fully, I have given the names and numbers referring to the Fauna of India, *Birds*, four volumes, by Mr. E. W. Oates and Dr. Blandford.

Many of the birds mentioned are not exactly common, but it must be remembered that those which are rare in some localities may be common or plentiful in others. I have described the Pigeons more fully, as they are omitted by all books on Game Birds, and as they are more often shot by sportsmen, these notes may help them to identify their bag. I have omitted the game and water birds as they have several books devoted to themselves.

From the number of new books which are published yearly at home on our British Birds and from the numerous magazine articles, more and more interest seems to be taken in our home Birds, whilst out here, where the birds are more interesting both from their greater variety and more beautiful colouring, hardly any notice seems to be taken.

And for those who find themselves in dull, monotonous, out-of-the-way places, with no polo or shooting to beguile themselves or, when on the march, I know of no pleasanter way to pass the time than in watching and trying to recognise the various birds one sees and hears, and it is astonishing the numbers there are if one only chooses to listen and keep one's eyes open.

At the end is given a distribution List of Birds recorded from different parts of Burma from which it will be seen how rich this province is in its great variety of Bird life. These lists are by no means complete, and it is hoped that others will collect and record birds from other localities.

BHAMO :

The 1st December 1908. }

H. H. H.

THE COMMON BIRDS OF BURMA.

I

CROWS.

At first it might seem quite unnecessary to describe such common birds, as they are always forcing their attention on us. But the crows consist of a large family, and not all of them of the same disreputable caste as our two common pests. Burma is particularly well represented by this family; having a good many not met with in other parts of India.

The Crow family consists of crows, magpies, treepies, and jays, and may be divided up into five main groups by their colouring and the shape of their tails.

(1) *The Crows* (proper) are birds whose plumage is all or nearly all black, and whose tails are square-shaped.

(2) *The Magpies* have long graduated tails (*i. e.*, longer than their wings) and are either of the well-known black and white pied plumage, or of a bright blue or a bright green.

(3) *The Treepies* are also birds with long graduated tails, whose prevailing colour is brown with black points, and have rather pleasing metallic calls, as well as harsh jay-like cries.

(4) *The Racket-tailed magpies* are birds of a much smaller size and have a peculiar shaped tail, in which the two central feathers are suddenly broadened out into racquet-shaped ends. They are peculiar to Burma, not being found in India.

(5) *The Jays* are brown coloured birds with a conspicuous white patch in the small of their backs, and have the well-known blue and black checked feathers in their wings.

JUNGLE CROW.

The Jungle Crow. A good many people fail to recognise him and class him with his noisier and more conspicuous smaller cousin, the house-crow; others notice the difference and call him a raven, of which we have none in Burma. He is easily recognised by his glossy black coat and large coarse beak, and is in fact a very near relation of the European Carrion-crow, having the same habits when he keeps to his proper sphere. Many have, however, like the rural population at home, left the country for the attractions of the towns, and in consequence have lost in size. His true habitat is the jungle, of which there is hardly any bit which a pair of them does not patrol. However far away one may be out shooting, one or more always turn up to act as general scavengers. During the nesting

season they are every bit as bad as the Carrion-crow at home, and are the worst poachers we have out here, doing more harm in the robbing of eggs and young birds than any other of the numerous vermin the East is blessed with. Their own nesting season is early in the year, February and March being the two chief months, though some birds may breed later for various reasons, and I have taken their eggs as late as June. They are much warier than the house crow in their nesting operations and never giving away their nests in the same way. Most of them retire to some secluded spot to raise their families, but those in towns nest in any convenient big tree. They build a large compact nest, generally a good height up and lay four or five greenish spotted eggs, very like the Carrion-crow's eggs. Found all over Burma, and well up in the hills, but not so plentiful as in the low country.

Burmese name—*Taw-chegan*.

(No. 4. *Corvus macrorhynchus*.)

BURMESE HOUSE CROW.

Mr. *Corvus Insolens* could have no better Latin name. He has no good or redeeming points, and is at the best, I suppose, a necessary evil and must be endured like all the other nasty things we seem to be blessed with in the East. He is a good bit smaller than the Jungle crow and a much neater shaped bird, and rather a handsome one in his way, with his black coat and a dark brownish-grey neck and wicked light-coloured eyes. He is very like his Indian brother, whose neck is, however, a much paler grey which is much more conspicuous; his "caw" is also quite distinct, and is very noticeable when one gets to Ceylon on the way home and hear the Indian gentleman's voice. I suppose he must have been a true wild bird once, I mean one that had to make his own living and not to depend for one on man; he has, however, lost all his wild jungle habits and is never found away from the haunts of man. These birds like plenty of their own company in all their goings on, and thoroughly understand the act of mutual support. They generally nest in colonies or in the same localities, and also roost together, their going to bed operations being very noisy and lengthy, and their nights often disturbed, when, let us hope, some owl or cat gets hold of one of their number. They begin nesting about the end of February or beginning of March so as to have their young hatched before the rains; they build compact nests, laying three or four greenish eggs with brown spots. Found all over Burma and the Shan States about the towns and large villages, but never away from human habitations. There are many small out-of-the-way villages not blessed with them.

Burmese name—*Chegan*.

(No. 8. *Corvus insolens*.)

INDIAN HOUSE CROW.

The Indian House Crow habits the same as those of the last. It has, however, a light grey neck and is found, I believe, along the Arracan coast.

(No. 7. *Corvus splendens*.)

THE CHINESE MAGPIE.

The Chinese Magpie is practically the same as the familiar English bird, which has, with slight variations, a very wide distribution right across Europe and Asia. He is not generally found in Burma, but is very common in the Shan States, and gets more and more plentiful the further east or north one goes. The only place in Burma proper where he is found is round Bhamo where he is fairly common. He wants no description with his well-known black and white plumage and long tail which is being continually cocked up over his back. They build the same conspicuous domed nest as at home, with its roof of thorns as a protection. It was owing to the taking of the eggs of this old familiar friend which re-awakened in me my keenness in bird's nesting and egg collecting in which I had not indulged since my school days.

I may here add that it is a much more interesting occupation out here than at home, owing to the far greater variety, but, at the same time, owing to the climate, it is a much harder one. Nests are not so easy to find, as birds out here have many more enemies to contend with, and so, accordingly, take greater care to conceal them. One has first to learn the habits of the different birds before one can hope to find their nests, as each bird has its own particular breeding season, and this is carried through the year, different birds nesting in every month.

But to return to our friend the Magpie. He is a very common bird in the Eastern Shan States, and I believe the further east one goes the more he takes the place of the crows. He is an early breeder, nesting in February and March, and lays five or six eggs of a greenish ground colour, with brown spots and markings. It is found commonly in the Northern and Southern Shan States and round Bhamo.

(No. 10a. *Pica sericea*.)

THE RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE.

The Red-Billed Blue Magpie. In many parts of Burma this is one of our most conspicuous, as well as noisy birds, calling attention to itself by its chatter, as it flies through the jungle in parties of about half a dozen or more. The prevailing colour is blue with bright coral-red bill and legs. Its two central tail feathers are

elongated and curl up at their tips, its breast bluish white, head and neck black, with a white patch at the back. It is generally to be found in all the well-wooded parts of Burma, and is especially common in the Shan States. It nests generally in March and April although its nest may be found later. It builds an open cup-shaped nest, generally placed in a small tree from 12 to 20 feet from the ground and lays three or four eggs very like the common magpie.

It lives chiefly on grasshoppers and insects, which it catches on the ground, and is not above doing a bit of poaching, like the rest of the crow tribe. It is found in all suitable localities, and is to be found near Rangoon.

Burmese name—*Hnet daw-pya*.

(No. 12. *V. occipitalis*.)

GREEN MAGPIE.

The Green Magpie is rather a rare bird, and found only in dense jungle. It is a little smaller than the Common Magpie and its prevailing colour being bright grass-green with brown patches on the wings, and a red bill. It is extraordinary how skins of this bird fade from pale green to blue, after they have been kept for a few years.

(No. 14. *Cissa chinensis*.)

INDIAN TREE PIE.

The Indian Tree Pie is another conspicuous bird, with a long fan-shaped tail. In size it is slightly smaller than the House-crow, and its prevailing colour being brownish-buff with black points, and light-grey on its wings. It is not generally found in parties, and keeps to the trees, rarely coming down to the ground. These magpies draw attention to their whereabouts by their fine metallic calls and harsh jay-like chatterings, and are more often found round gardens and villages than in thick jungles. They place their nests fairly high up in trees or bamboos and lay two types of eggs, one white with pinkish-brown spots, the other white with greyish-green ones. They are well distributed over the whole Province, in the hills their place being taken by the Himalayan Tree-Pie. One or other is found in most parts of Burma.

Burmese name—*Napagyi*.

(No. 16. *Dendrocitta rufa*.)

THE HIMALAYAN TREE-PIE.

This bird is only found above about 4,000 feet and has exactly the same habits as the last, but differs in having the back of its head grey

and forehead black, instead of smoky brown, and has not the grey patch on its wings.

(No. 18. D. himalayensis.)

BLACK RACKET-TAILED PIE.

The Black Racket-Tailed Pie. This is a very handsome little bird peculiar to Burma, and not found in India, though extending into Siam and the Malay Peninsula. It is much smaller than the last mentioned bird and is about the same size as the common King-crow, for which in fact it is generally mistaken. When it flies its prevailing colour seems to be black like that bird, but when the bird is examined, it will be seen to have a black velvety band at the base of its bill, its head and neck, in a reflected light, being a beautiful dark glossy metallic green; while the remainder of its body is black, glossed over with the same metallic colour. From its name it will be noticed that it has a long racquet-shaped tail, the *two central feathers* being broadened out at the end, whilst the King-crow has the *two outer feathers* curled up at the end. It is a very common little bird round Rangoon, and has a pleasing series of calls of the same description as the tree-pie. I cannot help thinking that he is one of nature's so-called mimics. As he is so very like a King-crow that the Burmans even call him one, but instead of acting as policeman and bully to the bird world in general, he is most probably a regular thief and poacher like the rest of the family. He is a bird of Lower Burma and not found north of Pyinmana. The breeding season is in June and July, the nest is generally made of creepers and placed in a clump of bamboos or bushes, the eggs are of the usual family type but very much smaller.

Burmese name—*Ami-whine*.

(No. 21. C. varians.)

HOODED RACKET-TAILED PIE.

This is another handsome little Magpie about the same size as the last. It is peculiar to the dry-zone of Upper Burma, and not found anywhere else. Its head and neck is a glossy metallic black, whilst the remainder of its body is a beautiful dove grey, relieved by a whitish-grey collar round the back of the neck. The feathers of the tail are black, the two centre ones being of the same racquet shape as the last. As already said, this bird is only found in the dry-zone, and is a bird of the jungles and rarely found near human habitations. It is fairly common in the districts of Mandalay, Meiktila, Yamethin and Monywa. It has the regular undulating flight of the family, and the same metallic cries. It breeds about April and May. Although the bird is so common its nest has only rarely been found. The latter is very curiously constructed; the lower part is a regular thorny halo; inside this is a very small, neat nest made of grass, the whole thing giving one the idea that the bird feared enemies from *below*, probably

snakes and lizards, and not from above. Its egg are of the regular family type.

Burmese name—*Na-pha-ju*.

(No. 22. *C. cucullata*.)

THE BURMESE JAY.

The Jays are rather rare birds in Burma. There is no mistaking a Jay as it always has a bright patch of blue and black checked feathers in its wings.

The only place I have seen them at all plentiful is at Maymyo, where their harsh grating calls may often be heard round the Golf course, they also may be seen along the numerous "rides," going about in parties consisting of Red-billed Magpies, Tree-pies and Laughing Thrushes, systematically hunting the jungle for what they may devour.

I may mention that the so-called *Blue Jay* is not a Jay at all, or in any way connected with the crow-tribe; but is a Roller, so-called from his rolling flight, and will be described in his proper place. There should be no difficulty in distinguishing between a Jay and a Roller, the former being a brownish coloured bird with a white patch in the small of its back, and its whitish forehead streaked with dark brown, throat white and cheeks black. The latter on the other hand has conspicuous blue wings and tail.

With the exception of the true crows, all the members of this family are great mimics. They may often be heard, when the jungles are quiet and undisturbed, or when they are particularly happy, calling and imitating the various noises and cries they may be familiar with. Many of them are also very sociable, going about in large mixed parties of other birds, for the purpose doubtless of thoroughly hunting the country for their prey—grasshoppers, bugs, etc. The Burmese Jay is found in dry and oak forests along the eastern hills of Burma from Bhamo to Tenasserim.

(No. 25. *G. leucotis*.)

II

THE MYNAS.

The *Sturnidae* are a well marked group of birds and include the starlings and mynas. None of the former are found in Burma except as stray visitors. The latter are, however, very well represented.

Mynas are gregarious and, at certain periods of the year, going in large flocks. The majority nest in holes of trees, or in houses and along river banks. Two of the family make large untidy nests in trees. They all lay spotless blue eggs.

THE COMMON OR HOUSE MYNA.

The Common Myna requires very little description, being a common and very familiar bird round our houses and compounds, thinking every suitable hole or corner its own particular property for nesting purposes. A cheery bird with a great idea of its own importance, but a horrible nuisance in the way it bores one with endless chatter accompanied by a continued bobbing of the head. It is a brown bird with a blackish head and breast, a conspicuous patch of white feathers in its wings and a bright yellow naked patch round its eye. It nests in any convenient hole in a tree or building, making an untidy nest of straw, feathers, etc., laying four or five spotless pale blue eggs.

Burmese name—*Zayet*.

(No. 549. *A. tristis*.)

THE JUNGLE MYNA.

The Jungle Myna at first sight is very like the last, but wants the two naked patches on the cheeks and has, instead, a small curl of feathers over the base of its bill. Top of the head black, back and body reddish brown, chin, throat and breast, ashy brown.

It is very common bird in many parts of Burma, especially round Rangoon, where it has taken to disputing the corners of bungalows with the Common Myna. In other parts of Burma it is a regular jungle bird.

Burmese name—*Tau-zayet*.

(No. 552. *A. fuscus*.)

THE SIAMESE MYNA.

The Siamese Myna is a very handsome bird with a conspicuous curl of long black feathers over its yellow beak. With the exception of a white patch on the wings and the tips of the tail, its entire plumage is almost entirely black. A very common bird in many localities, preferring open country, or the endless knee-grass plains of Northern Burma. It is especially common in the Shan States, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Upper Chindwin districts.

It has the curious habit of breeding in colonies together with the next species, both nesting in hundreds in holes along the sandy banks of the Upper Chindwin and in the sides of the Fort ditch at Bhamo. It also nests in holes of trees and houses.

Burmese name—*Chwe-zayet*.

(No. 553. *A. grandis*.)

THE COLLARED MYNA.

The Collared Myna is found in exactly the same localities, and has the same habits as the last.

It is a brownish-black bird with an interrupted yellowish-white collar on the back of its neck, also a small tuft of feathers at the base of its bill. The above two birds are very partial to following bison and tsine, and if watched while flying about in likely localities, will often indicate the whereabouts of a herd.

Burmese name—*Nowa-zayet*.

(No. 554. *A. albocinctus*.)

THE GREY-HEADED AND WHITE-WINGED MYNAS.

Are two little Mynas which are very much smaller than the others, being about eight inches in length. They keep almost entirely to trees, very rarely coming down to the ground, and are found in all the better wooded parts of the country.

Heads and backs a silvery grey, the crown of the head being much lighter; chin and throat pale coloured, turning to reddish on the breast. The first is found round Rangoon and in the north of the Upper Chindwin districts, the second being common in most of the well-wooded districts of both Upper and Lower Burma. They are very much alike, the second having a conspicuous white patch of feathers under its wings.

(Nos. 538 & 539. *Sturnia malabarica* and *nemoricola*.)

JERDON'S MYNA.

Very like the above, but is larger, being nine inches in length and has a brown naked patch on the cheeks. Common in most parts of Burma and particularly so in the jungles of the dry zone.

Burmese name—*Zayet-goung-byu*.

(No. 547. *G. burmanica*.)

THE BLACK-NECKED MYNA.

Is the giant amongst mynas, being eleven inches in length. It has a conspicuous white head, with a black collar just below it; remainder of upper plumage brown, underparts white.

A common bird in the Shan States, Bhamo, Myitkiyna and Upper Chindwin, a few being found in the Monywa and Pakokku districts. These are the large noisy Mynas so common round Maymyo, their vociferous chatter being heard at a great distance. They do not congregate together like the majority of Mynas after the breeding season, but keep together in pairs throughout the year. They build large untidy nests, and lay the usual pale blue eggs of the family.

(No. 546. *G. nigricollis*.)

THE BURMESE PIED MYNA.

The Pied-Myna is the common little black and white Myna with a conspicuous yellow bill, generally to be seen following cattle. It builds a large untidy nest in the boughs of trees and lays the regular spotless blue eggs. During the breeding season the cock bird is bit of a songster, often imitating the skylark in its song.

Burmese name—*Chwe-zayet*.

(No. 556. *S. superciliaris*.)

THE HILL MYNA, OR INDIAN GRACKLE.

The "talking-myna" is not a true myna at all, but belongs to a family by itself. It requires very little description as it is the most popular cage bird of the East. Its whole plumage is a glossy blue-black, relieved by a patch of white feathers in its wings; and has a conspicuous yellow bill and wattles or comb on each side of its head. It is a great mimic, and, being easily fed, is in great request as a cage-bird. Nests in holes of trees and lays pale blue eggs spotted with red. Found in all well-wooded jungles and along the foot of the hills.

Burmese name—*Kale-gar*.

(No. 524. *Eulabes intermedia*.)

 III
THE BABBLERS.

We now come to a very large family or group of birds, peculiar to the East, and not found at home, containing most of the small and familiar birds we have out here. Owing to the family not being represented at home, we have no suitable English names to give them, and so, in many cases have given them those belonging to birds of a totally different family, or have supplied them with new ones taken from their descriptive colouring. These names are, however, unfortunately very cumbersome and misleading, and in many cases would be suitable to more than one species.

The family is divided up into six groups, three of which are well defined and easily recognisable, the other three being made up of a miscellaneous assortment of birds.

THE LAUGHING THRUSHES.

The Laughing Thrushes are birds about the size of an English Song-thru-h, but differ from the true Thrushes in many points; chiefly in having a remarkably small rounded wing, and large powerful legs and feet. They are both arboreal and terrestrial in their habits, and are all gregarious, going about in large parties of their own and other species. They are more often heard than seen, though by

no means shy, retiring birds, and are generally very inquisitive, liking to know what has disturbed them, when they dash off and start a jovial sort of laughing concert, one bird generally singing a solo whilst the others join in with a laughing accompaniment.

Burmese name for all Laughing Thrushes—*Way-oung-hnet*.

THE WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHING-THRUSH

Are the noisiest, and have probably from their hilarious and unseemly conduct, given a name to the whole family, many of which are of a very retiring disposition. They are plentiful in most suitable localities, generally found in all well-wooded parts of the country, but do not ascend the hills to any height. They are especially common in the jungles round Rangoon. And are large brown birds about eleven inches in length, and have conspicuous white-crested heads, the upper parts of the body brown, the lower parts white edged with brown. There is no mistaking the species when once seen or heard as they are extremely noisy.

There are two varieties of this bird, the first being the Himalayan, which is found in the north down to Bhamo, and on the western side and hills of Burma, and the second is the Burmese which is found round Rangoon and up the eastern side. There is a third variety which is found in the extreme east and south and is the Siamese one. The only difference is in the amount of white and brown of their under parts.

They build large cup-shaped nests which are generally placed in a bush or clump of bamboos, and lay three or four pure white glossy eggs. I may add here that the birds of this family nearly all lay pure white, or spotless blue, or greenish eggs, only a few of the rarer ones laying spotted eggs.

Burmese name—*Way-oung-hnet-goung byu*.

No. 69. *Garrulax leucolophus*. The Himalayan White crested Laughing Thrush

No. 70. *Garrulax G. belangeri*. The Burmese White-crested Laughing Thrush.

No. 71. *Garrulax G. diardi*. The Siamese White-crested Laughing Thrush.

THE BLACK-GORGETED LAUGHING THRUSH

Is the largest of the family, and is about the size of an English Missel-thrush. It is a bird of the low hills, and is found round Rangoon, it often consorts with the white-crested species and is almost as noisy. In length about thirteen inches. Upper parts olive-brown, a broad collar at the back of the neck bright chestnut, a whitish coloured eye-brow with black edges, the black being continued round the cheeks and down the neck to the breast, forming a black gorget, from which it gets its name; chin white and lower

parts light coloured. It makes a cup-shaped nest and lays three or four light-blue eggs.

(No. 72. *G. pectoralis*.)

THE NECKLACED LAUGHING THRUSH.

This species is very like the last, but is smaller, being 12 inches in length and has not the black cheek stripe. It lays pale-blue eggs in a cup-shaped nest. Both the above are fairly common in suitable localities. They look very like European thrushes as they fly away from one, but these laughing thrushes have nothing in common except their name, with the true thrushes, which are a distinct family.

(No. 73. *G. moniliger*.)

THE BLACK-THROATED LAUGHING THRUSH.

This is not exactly a common bird in any part of the country except in the hills round Toungoo and at Thandoung where it is plentiful; it is also found in the Shan States, and extends into China. It has a series of fine notes which can hardly be called a song, and is, I believe, one of the favourite cage birds of Southern China.

Its neck and throat are black; cheeks and forehead white; head and nape slaty-blue; upper plumage dark olive-brown, and it is about eleven inches in length. It builds the regular family type of nest and lays pure white eggs.

(No. 64. *D. chinensis*.)

THE WHITE-BROWED LAUGHING THRUSH.

The White-browed Laughing Thrush is a bird of the hills, and is common in the Shan States, both at Taunggyi and Maymyo, and especially so at Sinlum-Kaba. In size it is a bit smaller than the last, and is a brown bird with a yellowish-white eyebrow. In length it is about ten inches long, and has its cheeks and eye-brow yellowish white, head, neck and throat chestnut brown, upper plumage olive brown, under parts lighter, tail rufous-brown and under the same a bright chestnut. It is extremely noisy at times, but in a complaining sort of way, especially towards evening when they collect together before going to bed, and from their notes one would think that the day had not been particularly successful; they have not the jolly sort of laughing note like the white-crested gentleman.

They breed in April and May making a cup-shaped nest and lay three or four pale blue or white eggs.

Kachine name—*Wofrow*, and *Shong-shay*,

(No. 69. *D. sannio*.)

THE WHITE-THROATED BABBLER.

The "Zay-we" is one of the most familiar birds of Mandalay and the dry-zone in general, haunting both compounds and jungle, and goes by the name of the "seven sisters" or "rat-birds;" both names, however, I believe, belong to Indian birds, which are not found in this country. This being one of Burma's own productions, not being found in any other parts of the east. There is no mistaking them, with their untidy dress, and dirty white shirt fronts, and long ragged tails. They cannot be exactly called "laughing thrushes" although they belong to the same family, as they seem never happy but always complaining with their harsh grating voices. They have however the family characteristic of going about together in parties, and generally seem very busy as they hop about with tails held at different angles, hunting and turning over the fallen leaves. When they have to fly, which they always seem very loth to do, they go in for a regular rocketing flight, with their small round wings extended, and their tails spread out in a fan. They nest during the hot weather, building a cup-shaped nest in any convenient bush or bamboo clump, and lay four beautiful hedge-sparrow-blue eggs.

Burmese name—*Zay-we*.

(No. 106. *A. gularis*.)

Another bird very like the above, but wanting the white shirt-front, is to be found in patches of grass jungle near swamps, and along the river bank, and is especially common at Bhamo below the Polo ground, and is the Striated Babbler, it has the same harsh notes, and rocketing flight of the last.

(No. 104. *A. earlii*.)

I have omitted a great number of birds as they are not common or familiar, being found only in dense jungle or on the higher hills. There is, however, one family of the Laughing Thrushes which may be met with or noticed as they are striking looking birds. They are more or less solitary, generally going about in pairs. Their chief characteristic lies in their bills, which are rather elongated and curved from which they get their names of Scimiter Babblers. There are a good many varieties found in the different parts of Burma and it would be impossible to describe them all. Some are birds having a bright yellow curved beak, slate coloured heads, and white and chestnut under parts, others having horn coloured curved beaks, and nearly all brown bodies and white under parts.

Sinlum-Kaba, Bhamo district, is very rich in its variety of Laughing Thrushes, some of them being extremely handsome birds, I therefore give a short list of them with their Kachin names.

The White browed Laughing Thrush.—Very common.

Kachin name—*Wo-frow* and *Shong shay*.

(No. 67. *D. sannio*.)

The White-breasted Laughing Thrush.—A very handsome bird with a rich brown back, and white throat and breast. It has an almost human whistle, which may often be heard in the jungle.

Kachin name—*Wo Krang-krang-frong.*

(No. 66a. D. Kauriensis.)

The Yunnan Babax.—Found on the open hill-side amongst the bracken, a brown striped bird with a pale buff coloured breast.

(No. 81c. Babax yunnanensis.)

Rippon's Crimson-winged Laughing Thrush.—An olive green bird, with red cheeks and wings, and olive yellow breast.

Kachin name—*Krang-sheng-maling.*

Sharpe's Red-tailed Laughing Thrush.—A bigger bird than the last, with a chestnut head, and crimson wings and tail.

Kachin name—*Krang-sheng-kaba.*

The Blue-winged Laughing Thrush.—An olive brown bird, with dark edges to its feathers, and its wings edged with pale blue.

Kachin name—*Wo-krang-krang-mut.*

(No. 92. T. squamatum.)

David's Scimitar-Babbler.—Has a conspicuous curved bill, its upper plumage olive brown, throat white, breast streaked with black, and chestnut flanks ;— a very noisy bird during the spring with a regular black bird like song.

Kachin name—*Che-ba-wo-graw.*

(No. 130a. P. gravivox.)

IV

THE SMALL BABBLERS

Are a family of birds a good bit smaller than the Laughing Thrushes, having the same small rounded wings, and strong legs and feet. They are, however, solitary and terrestrial in habits, and are generally to be found skulking in bushes of undergrowth near the ground. Many of them are extremely silent birds, whilst others have a series of monotonous calls. Nearly all lay spotted eggs.

THE YELLOW-EYED BABBLER.

This is a small bird about seven inches in length, with a fairly long tail ; its upper plumage reddish-brown, throat and breast pure white ; a short white eyebrow, eyelids a deep orange, and eyes yellow. It is found all over Burma in suitable localities, preferring open grass lands to heavy forests. It is generally a great skulker,

but in the breeding season which commences in May, it indulges in a pretty little song, which it utters from the top of a twig or piece of kine-grass. When it has finished it dives back again into cover, as if it had been frightened at its own boldness.

It builds a very neat little cup-shaped nest, in any convenient small bush and lays four pinky white eggs covered with bold spots and splashes of dark red or brown.

(No. 139. *Pycnorhis sinensis*.)

THE RED CAPPED BABBLER.

The Red-capped Babbler is a small bird about seven inches in length, with rather a long fan-shaped tail, a chestnut crown to its head and a white eye-brow, the upper parts of the body olive brown, cheeks, chin, throat and under parts white. And is very noticeable bird if one happens to catch sight of him; he generally manages, however, to keep himself well concealed. It is generally found in damp localities in long grass, or in shady nullahs with water standing about, and when disturbed makes a great fuss hopping about twittering with outstretched wings and tail. It builds a domed-shaped nest near the ground, and lays two or three white eggs spotted with brown. It is found all over Burma, both in the dry and wet zones, but does not ascend the hills to any height.

(No. 134. *Timelia jerdoni*.)

THE BURMESE SPOTTED BABBLER.

Is a another small bird about seven-and-a-half inches in length, having its whole upper plumage olive brown. The upper part of the head and crown deep chestnut, throat white and under parts light fawn colour with brown stripes; and an indistinct eye-brow yellowish white. It very rarely shows itself, but on the other hand always lets you know of its presence by its monotonous cry of "pretty dear" "pretty dear" uttered from some well hidden patch of jungle.

It builds a domed-shaped nest of grass and leaves which is generally rather difficult to find, being placed on the ground, amongst fallen leaves or dense undergrowth, and lays two or three whitish eggs covered with small dark-brown specks. This is a very common little bird round Rangoon and may be heard from nearly every well-wooded nullah at all times of the year.

(No. 145. *Pellorneum subochraceum*.)

THE YELLOW-BREASTED BABBLER

Is another small bird with a monotonous call. It is about five inches in length with olive-green upper plumage, its chin, throat and

breast yellow; it has a short yellow eye-brow, and the crown of its head pale chestnut. It is very partial to bamboo jungle and is found well distributed over the whole country. It generally utters its call from a tree and not from near the ground. It builds a domed nest of bamboo leaves and grass placed in a bush near the ground or in a clump of bamboos, and lays three or four white eggs with pink spots.

(No. 176. *Mixornis rubricapillus*.)

There are a great number of small birds belonging to this group, but as they are neither conspicuous in dress nor calls, I have omitted them, a great many of them being hill birds with shy retiring habits.

V

THE BULBULS.

The Bulbuls are a family which contains some of our commonest and most familiar birds of the East, being found both in gardens as well as in the jungles. Their wings are not so small or rounded as those of the babblers, as they are birds given to frequenting trees, and not skulking near the ground. Their chief characteristic being their extremely short leg from the knee downwards, which is never longer than the middle toe. They have cheery notes and calls, and go about in small parties. They all build cup-shaped nests, placed generally at no great distance from the ground, and lay eggs profusely covered with red and brownish spots.

Burmese name for all Bulbuls.—*Boh-ka-lone*.

THE BURMESE RED-VENTED BULBUL.

This is the familiar cheery brown bird, with black head and crest, a white patch in the small of the back, and a scarlet seat to his trousers, and is to be found in nearly every garden and bit of jungle, being well distributed over the whole country. They are pugnacious little birds with their fellows, and are kept by natives of India for fighting purposes. I once saw a good exhibition of its vindictiveness. I happened to shoot one for identification, and as it lay dead, another flew down and attacked it viciously with outspread wings and tail, pecking the body and uttering unmistakeable bulbul swear words. This attacking of the wounded or maimed amongst animals by those of the same species is a well known fact, as most animals turn on one of their number in distress, and do not come to their aid, or mourn over their fallen friends as many kind-hearted people fondly imagine.

But to return to the Bulbuls, they are almost entirely fruit-eaters, and must do a great deal of damage to fruit-gardens, but as very

few of us go in for these out here, this is a minor consideration, as their cheerful notes are a pleasant relief from the monstrous cawing of the crows, and ceaseless chatter of the mynas.

In the Shan States and the Toungoo hills to the south, its place is taken by either the Tenasserim or Chinese birds which only vary in small details from the common one, which is found under different varieties over the whole of India.

Burmese name—*Popin-ni-ta* and *Bopin-ni*.

Kachin name—*Kator-tor-mung*.

(No. 279. *Molpastes burmanicus*.)

THE RED-WHISKERED BULBUL.

The Red-whiskered Bulbul is nearly as common as the last, and is found over the whole Province, but seems to prefer damper localities, I do not mean the wet zones of Burma, but bushes and jungle round tanks or the better wooded parts of the country. It is a very handsome little bird about eight inches in length, with conspicuous black head and crest, and a black line round the sides of its face, enclosing a white patch surmounted by a tuft of red on each cheek; under parts white, ending with a scarlet patch under the tail, upper parts a smoky brown. Nests and eggs of the regular family type, the eggs being a bit smaller than those of the last.

(No. 288. *O. emeria*.)

THE BLACK-CRESTED YELLOW BULBUL.

Is a striking little bird about the same size as the last, which may often be seen in Rangoon gardens at certain times of the year, especially in the cold weather. It has a conspicuous black-crested head, with lower plumage yellow, its upper parts olive-yellow. It is found in all well-wooded and damp localities of the province.

(No. 290. *O. flaviventris*.)

THE BURMESE BLACK BULBUL.

The Burmese Black Bulbul is a bird of the low hills, keeping generally to high trees, and often draws attention to itself by its loud notes. It is almost entirely black, with under parts dark grey; and has coral-red legs, feet and beak, and a black crest. In length it is about ten-and-a-half inches, and is the largest of the family. Found all over the whole Province in suitable localities.

(No. 270. *H. concolor*.)

BLYTH'S BULBUL.

Blyth's Bulbul is the commonest of the many bulbuls found in the Toungoo hills, especially so at Thandoung. It is a dull olive green bird, about eight-and-a-half inches in length, with a short yellowish eye-brow, and the front part of head and crest tinged with grey, under parts yellowish. It is a very noisy bird during its breeding season, and seemingly uses plenty of bad language when anyone goes near its own particular patch of jungle, in which, most probably, it has hidden its nest. It builds its nest very near the ground and lays two eggs of the regular family type.

BLANDFORD'S BULBUL.

Blandford's Bulbul, with the so-called "seven sisters," is one of the commonest birds of the dry-zone, and is found sparingly down as far as Rangoon. It has not got the cheery notes of the rest of the family, but has harsh complaining ones, and is a very uninteresting bird as it gives one the idea that there is something wrong about which it is always complaining. It is a dull brown bird with an olive tinge, with silver grey cheek patches, chin whitish and lower parts pale coloured, and is about eight inches long. It builds a flimsy nest and lays two or three eggs of the regular bulbul types.

This is one of Burma's own productions and is not found in any other part of the world. It is a bird of the low country preferring open expanses of jungle and gardens to dense undergrowth.

Burmese name—*Byu*, also *Bo-sa-mwe*.

(No. 306. *P. blandfordi*)

In the Kachin Hills, the following Bulbuls are very common:—

Blyth's Bulbul.—Kachin name *Cheng-ma-kator*.

Anderson's Bulbul.—A handsome little bird with a black head, white throat and yellow seat to its trousers.

Kachin name—*Kator-tor-prong*.

(No. 298a. *P. xanthorrhous*.)

The Finch-billed Bulbul.—A handsome green bird, with a thick bill, a long black crest, and the top of head and cheeks grey.

Kachin name—*Kator-sit*.

(No. 292. *S. canifrons*.)

Burma is very well represented by this family, as out of fifty odd mentioned in the Fauna of British India about thirty-five are found in this Province. Those that I have omitted are either rare birds or only found in forests or hills,

VI

THE GREEN BULBULS AND OTHERS.

The *Chloropsis* are a family of birds nearly related to the true bulbuls, as they have the same short legs. They are very handsome birds with bright green plumage and richly coloured markings. They are birds which keep to the high trees and often not noticed owing to their green colouring; and are more often heard than seen as they have a fine series of notes and are great mimics. Three kinds are found in Burma and are not rare by any means.

(1) *The Gold-fronted Chloropsis*. (No. 247. *C. aurifrons*). Has its forehead a rich gold, chin and throat blue, and points of the shoulder bright turquoise blue.

(2) *The Orange-bellied Chloropsis*. (No. 249. *C. hardewickii*). Forehead greenish yellow, abdomen golden brown.

(3) *The Burmese Chloropsis*. (No. 250. *C. chlorocephala*). Forehead greenish yellow, abdomen green, outer wing feathers blue.

They are all about the same size being eight inches in length and build cradle-like nests suspended from twigs at a good height from the ground, and lay eggs very much of the bulbul type.

THE COMMON IORA.

This is a common little bird indeed and is to be found all over the plains, every compound having one or more pairs. It is not so often seen as heard as the plumage generally harmonises so well with its surroundings. It has a very fine series of whistling notes and various calls, so utterly unlike each other, that one might think they were those of different birds. It is small greenish tit-like bird about five-and-a-half inches in length. During the breeding season the cock is a very gaudy little person, his head and back black, lower back greenish yellow, tail black and breast bright canary yellow, black and white wings. The cock in the non-breeding season, and hen at all times have the upper plumage greenish yellow and lower parts dull yellow.

Although it is such a common little bird it is rarely noticed, but its fine whistling notes can be heard nearly all day during the nesting season; and is one of the commonest birds of Rangoon. It builds a neat little nest of grasses covered with cob-webs in any convenient tree generally at a good height from the ground, laying three small white eggs with greyish or purplish spots and streaks. Its Burmese name, *Shwe-pi-so*, almost reproduces in sound one of its numerous whistling notes.

Burmese name.—*Shwe-pi-so*.

(No. 233. *Æ. tiphia*.)

THE WHITE-EYED TITS.

Are small tit-like birds about four inches in length, their upper plumage a bright olive-green turning almost to yellow, and lower parts bright yellow; a noticeable ring of small white feathers encircles the eye. One or other of the family is found in most parts of Burma, as several are recorded from this Province, and only vary in the amount of green and yellow in their plumage. They are generally seen going about in small parties searching the leaves of trees for insects and have pleasing twittering notes. They build beautiful little cradle-like nests suspended between small twigs; and lay two small pale blue eggs.

(No. 226. *Zosterops palpebrosa*.)

THE SILVER-EARED MESIA.

Is one of our handsomest small birds, being found in all hill districts. During the breeding season it utters its loud monotonous call throughout the day, a call well conveyed by its Kachin name of "Che-roy-che-rit." Its head is a glossy black, ear-coverts and cheeks bright silver, throat and breast rich orange, shading to yellow on the under parts; back a soft slate-grey, its wings conspicuously patched with crimson. It builds a nest of two different types, one suspended between twigs composed entirely of bamboo leaves, the other made of moss, etc., placed in the fork of a bush. It lays two or three pale blue eggs with red spots.

We have now come to an end of the commoner crateropodidæ or babblers found in Burma. It is a very large family and contains more than 250 species recorded from India, Ceylon and Burma, the latter Province being very well represented; consequently a large number have been omitted. I have restricted myself to only the common or more conspicuous birds, and my hope is that these rough notes may encourage others to take an interest in our commonest birds, for it is astonishing what a number of birds there are about if one only takes the trouble to look.

 VII
WARBLERS.

Warblers are large family of small birds, most of which are, however, migratory, and therefore only met with during the dry season. They are, with few exceptions, birds of a dull or plain plumage; and their young are remarkable for being more highly coloured than their parents.

Out of more than one hundred species mentioned in the Fauna of India, over fifty have been recorded from Burma. A few are permanent residents, some of them being very common indeed.

THE TAILOR-BIRD.

The Tailor-bird with few exceptions is one of the commonest, and for its size noisiest little bird we have out here, every compound having two or three couples, which can be heard at all hours of the day, as they are very busy little people, always on the move, and continually calling with loud monotonous notes.

They are chiefly remarkable for the wonderful little nests they contrive, sewing the edges of two or more leaves together, so forming a regular pocket, inside which is placed a neat little nest of cotton and down. They do not seem particular as to the height from the ground at which the nest is constructed. As these may often be found amongst crotons and other shrubs in gardens and verandahs, while again at other times they choose big-leaved trees for their tailoring operations.

A pair once built in a tree opposite one of my upstairs windows, where they brought up their small family. Within a week of the latter having vacated their home, the old birds started building a new nest, a few feet from the old one, this last was unfortunately destroyed by crows.

They are small dull-greenish little birds, about five inches in length, having a chestnut cap in the head, and a small concealed black spot on each side of the neck, only noticeable when the bird is calling. During the breeding season, which is practically throughout the rains, the cockbird grows two long tail-feathers. They lay two types of eggs, either white, or blue with red spots.

(No. 374. *Orthotomus sutorius*.)

THE RUFOUS FAN-TAILED WARBLER.

Is the small dark brown bird of the paddy-fields, which is always proclaiming its presence as it flies, at a considerable height from the ground, by its loud "tick, ticking" calls, as if two stones were being knocked together.

It is about four-and-a-half inches in length, with white tips to its tail feathers, its under parts light coloured.

This is another wonderful little artisan in the way it builds its nest. It always chooses a suitable clump of grass and begins by sewing the blades together near the tips, so as to form an inverted cone or small tent. Inside this wigwam it builds a neat little cup-shaped nest, and lays four small white eggs spotted with red. It is one of the hardest nests to find, as while the bird is building, the grass has been growing up all round, and by the time the eggs are laid there is nothing to show except a thick clump of grass.

Burmese name—*Nat-pi-hsot*.

(No. 381. *Cisticola cursitans*.)

FRANKLIN'S WREN-WARBLER.

In its nesting habits this is another small tailor-bird, as it also sews up leaves to hold its nest. It is a small brownish bird about four-and-a-half inches in length, an ash-coloured head and white under parts, and a fairly long tail. They are merry little birds, preferring fairly open country, or the outskirts of forests, flitting from bush to bush in small parties, their long tails bobbing behind them as they go, and on arrival breaking out into little snatches of song. They lay small blue eggs spotted with red.

(No. 382. *Franklinia gracilis*.)

THE STRIATED MARSH-WARBLER.

The Striated Marsh-warbler is a large bird for the family, being ten inches in length. Its whole upper plumage a reddish-brown, each feather having a dark stripe down its centre; greyish white eyebrows, white chin and throat, and lower parts brown. It is very noticeable by the way it sings as it throws itself up into the air, descending with outspread wings and tail. Found in most marshy or swampy tracts. And builds a large nest in clumps of rushes; and lays white eggs thickly spotted with brown.

(No. 389. *Megalurus palustris*.)

HILL WARBLERS

Are small birds with elongated tail feathers and remarkable for having a summer and winter dress. They have short pretty songs which they generally utter from the top of a twig. This is a very hard family to identify properly as two of its members are very much alike, and often do not completely change their summer or winter garments.

THE BROWN HILL WARBLER.

A small dark-brown bird about six-and-a-half inches in length with pale edges to its feathers, and its under parts pale coloured. During the breeding season its tail is shorter than in the cold weather. A common little bird with a short pretty song, and found in most parts of the country, inhabiting the long grass and edges of forest lands. It weaves a neat little oval nest, and lays three or four white eggs with pink spots.

(No. 458. *Suya crinigera*.)

ANDERSON'S HILL WARBLER.

This is a regular hill bird, and is very fairly common down the hills on the eastern side of Burma. It is a pale olive brown with a conspicuous white eye-brow; under parts light coloured, and is about six-and-a-half inches in length, with a specially long tail. This bird seems to build two types of nest according to locality. In Kachin Hills it builds a beautiful woven nest like the last bird, whilst in the Toungoo Hills it contents itself with an untidy dome-shaped one. The eggs are, however, the same in both districts, being a pale bluish white with red spots.

(No. 461. *S. superciliaris*.)

THE BURMESE WREN-WARBLER.

A small olive-green bird, about six inches in length; lower parts pale coloured; generally found in open country and round paddy fields. Makes a neat little woven nest attached to the stalks of grass or stems of weeds, and lays four or five beautiful glossy blue eggs covered with large red spots and markings.

During the breeding season, which lasts throughout the rains, they utter pretty little songs and notes in vicinity of their nests. At this time of the year they are very partial to railway embankments, nesting freely along the sides in long grass.

(No. 468. *Prinia blandfordi*.)

I have omitted the migratory birds, which consist of small Tree-warblers, Willow-wrens, and a number of small birds inhabiting bushes and marshy ground, all of them are dull coloured birds.

I have also omitted the Fly-catcher Warblers, which are the only richly coloured birds of this family, and are, comparatively speaking, rare hill birds.

VIII**NUTHATCHES, TITS, ETC.**

Nuthatches are a well defined group of small birds which cannot well be mistaken for any others. They are a widely distributed family, those found here being very like the home bird, both in colouring and in notes. They are small blue-backed birds with light rufous coloured under parts, and amuse themselves by continually running up and down the trunks and branches of trees, after the manner of wood-peckers, generally starting low down and working their way round and up. When they have thoroughly explored one particular tree they go off to another; and are very regular in their

habits, keeping two certain favourite trees, which are visited regularly at about the same time every day.

Although they climb trees and get their food by tapping the bark in the same way as wood-peckers, they have no connection with that family. From their climbing habits they have grown particularly large, powerful feet; and have stout straight bills, short tails, and pointed wings.

Nuthatches nest in holes of trees and have the curious habit of reducing the size of the entrance by plastering it up with mud, leaving only a small round hole to go in by. They lay white eggs spotted with red, quite different from the pure white glossy eggs of the woodpeckers. Out of the eleven species described from India and Burma, seven have been recorded from the latter Province.

THE BURMESE NUTHATCH.

Is the commonest, and is found in all well-wooded parts of the country. A bluish-backed bird, about five-and-a-half inches in length with lower plumage chestnut. Its place in the hills above 5,000 ft. being taken by Austen's Nuthatch (*S. nagænsis*.)

Burmese name—*Hnet-pya-chauk*.

(No. 317. *Sitta neglecta*.)

THE VELVET-FRONTED BLUE NUTHATCH.

A lovely little bird about five inches in length with the whole upper plumage a rich bright blue, breast and lower parts a greyish velvety lilac; a black fore-head and coral-red bill. It is found in all the better wooded parts of the country and is very tit-like in habits, preferring the small outer branches of trees for hunting purposes, although it may often be seen running up and down trunks of trees in the same manner as the rest of the family.

(No. 325. *S. frontalis*.)

TITS.

The true Tits are a small family of birds, which are familiar to most of us at home, and are remarkable for having their nostrils completely hidden by feathers, for which reason they are often classed with the crows, with whom they share this characteristic. As they show no other likeness either in plumage, habits or the colour of their eggs, I have kept them separate. Burma is not well represented by this family, only two being comparatively common; a few others, which show a great affinity in their habits to the English Long-tailed Tits, and are decidedly rare birds.

THE INDIAN GREY TIT.

This is the only bird of the family which may be called at all common. He is a first cousin of the European Great-tit and is very like him in colour and habits. His head and neck, with a stripe down his breast black, cheeks white, and body grey; and is found in most parts of Burma. His place is taken in the Eastern Hills by the Chinese Grey Tit, the difference being that the latter is a greenish yellow where the former is grey. They have the same habits as the Tom-tits at home, nesting in any convenient hole in tree, bank or building.

(No. 32. *Parus atriceps*.)

THE BLACK SPOTTED YELLOW TIT.

A handsome little black and yellow bird, about the same size as the last, having a conspicuous crest and stripe down its breast black, yellow cheeks, and back spotted with black and white. It is very plentiful in these hills, especially round Thandoung and Sinlum-Kaba, and in habits and calls resembles the last bird.

(No. 41. *M. spilonotus*.)

THE CROW-TITS

Are another small family of birds which have their nostrils completely hidden by feathers, and for no other reason, have been given the above anomalous name. They are not related in structure or nesting habits to either of the two families from which they get their double-barrelled name. They are chiefly found in long grass and mountain—bamboo jungle, and build neat cup-shaped nests, some of them laying spotless hedge-sparrow blue eggs. And their proper place will be no doubt amongst the "Small Babblers."

They are decidedly rare birds, only being found in the hills at a good height. One, however, Anderson's Crow-Tit (No. 59a, *suthora brunnea*) is fairly common at Sinlum-Kaba, and is a small light brown bird, about five inches in length, with a fairly long tail, and a rich chestnut coloured head, and throat pinkish lilac with darker stripes.

TREE-CREEPERS AND WRENS.

The true Tree-creepers and Wrens (*certhiidae*) are all rare birds, only being found on the highest hills. Many of the small so-called wrens have no relationship with this family, which are the representatives of the European birds of the same name.

The Golden Crested Wren (*regulidae*) has not yet been recorded from Burma.

IX

V3H8

DRONGOS OR KING-CROWS.

Are another well-defined group or family of birds, many of them being well-known and familiar. They are always conspicuous from the manner in which they get their living, by taking up a prominent position on some point of vantage from which they make sudden swoops and sallies after passing insects.

In colour they are either all black or dark-grey, and have elongated tail-feathers. And build either cup-shaped or cradle-like nests suspended between the outmost twigs of some lofty branch.

Drongos are plucky, cheery birds, with pleasant notes, and are great mimics.

Burmese name—*Linmi swè*.

THE BLACK DRONGO OR COMMON KING-CROW.

This is, I suppose, one of the most striking of the many unfamiliar birds one first sees on arrival in the East, as it is present in every bit of scenery, being found alike around houses and in the jungles. It lives entirely on insects, capturing its prey by making swoops from some prominent position, whether the branch of a tree, telegraph wire, or the back of a buffalo, generally returning to its original perch.

They are plucky birds and at the same time great bullies as they attack indiscriminately any bird which they may think intrude on their own particular preserves. It is a pleasing sight to watch a pair attacking or hunting a crow which may have ventured too near their nest, made himself objectionable in some way or other. The crow may at first object to move on, as clearly ordered by the angry language of the king-crows; he very soon has, however, to take refuge either in a tree or on the ground. And then the fun begins, each king-crow sweeps down alternately with a shrill scream, trying to get a peck, at some unprotected portion of the crow's body; the latter with head thrown back and beak open at first tries to dodge each attack, but it soon becomes too hot for him, and he has to beat a hasty retreat. Crows are, however, very persistent and often score in the end as they generally hunt in pairs. I have frequently seen crows flying off with young birds in their beaks, followed by a pair of angry king-crows; whether the nest robbed was their's or not I cannot say as I never saw the actual robbery take place.

The common king-crow has pleasant cheery notes and calls, and is the first bird up as well as one of the very last to go to bed. It is a black bird about twelve inches in length, with fairly long forked tail, the two outermost feathers being curled up at the ends.

It has nothing in common with the crow tribe, and probably gets its name from the way it "bosses" the bird world in general and the crows in particular.

(No. 327. *Dicrurus ater*.)

GREY DRONGOS.

Two dark grey drongos are found in the hills, and better wooded parts of the country, and are either the Grey Drongo (No. 333 *D. cineraceus*) or the Tenasserim Ashy Drongo (No. 329. *D. nigrescens*), the first being dark bluish grey, and the second a dark metallic ashy-blue colour. A third, the Bronze Drongo (No. 334. *C. æna*), a slightly smaller bird than the above, has a black plumage glossed over with metallic bronze, and is a forest-loving bird. The habits of these three are practically the same as those of the common king-crow, which generally keeps to the open country, whilst these others prefer the forests.

THE HAIR CRESTED DRONGO

Is about twelve-and-a-half inches in length, and is of a much heavier build than the last. Its black plumage is glossed over with metallic blue, and has a bunch of hair-like feathers springing from the back of the neck, those on the sides of the head being greatly lengthened; the outer tail feathers are also curled up at the ends. A common bird up-country, being found in all the well-wooded districts. It builds a cradle-like nest in the outmost branches of a tree; and lays eggs of two types, either white with dark brown spots, or salmon pink with purplish spots.

(No. 335. *C. hottentotta*.)

THE LARGE RACKET-TAILED DRONGO.

A large striking looking king-crow with two elongated wire-like tail feathers, the ends of which suddenly broaden out. Black coat glossed over with metallic blue, and the head crested. The two outer tail feathers are greatly lengthened and only webbed for a short distance at the end, the webbing being only on the *outside* of the feathers which are also curled up at the tips. Found in all well-wooded and damp jungles, and very plentiful round Rangoon. It is a wonderful mimic, and has many pleasing notes and calls; and is not at all a shy or retiring bird, and may often be seen when out riding. Nests usually at a good height from the ground, and lays pinkish coloured eggs with red spots. Its place in the hills is taken by the next species.

(No. 340. *D. paradiseus*.)

THE LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO.

This has exactly the same habits as its larger brother, and differs from him by having the ends of the two lengthened tail feathers webbed on *both sides*. It is a smaller bird and keeps to hill forests.

(No. 339. *B. remifer.*)

X

THE SHRIKES

Are birds with strong hooked bills, and include butcher-birds, pied-shrikes, wood-shrikes, and minivets, the last being the small crimson and yellow birds with black points so noticeable in the hills.

Butcher-birds have the curious habit of impaling their prey on thorns, and keeping a sort of larder; and are not above attacking weakly or young birds, even small mammals occasionally being added to the larder. They have large heads and powerful hooked bills.

Burmese name for all Shrikes—*Hnet-biloo*.

THE BURMESE SHRIKE.

The Burmese Shrike is a very noisy little bird, and plentiful up-country from the middle of the rains till about the beginning of April, when it retires to the hills, or secluded spots for breeding purposes.

It is about eight inches in length, has a chestnut body, ashy coloured head, and pale under parts. It is a pugnacious little bird with harsh grating cries, but during the breeding season, or when particularly well pleased with itself, has a very pretty song and is a great mimic.

The majority retire to the Shan States for breeding, where during April their nests are one of the commonest, I have also found them breeding in the Yamethin district. They build a very neat cup-shaped nest, which is placed in any convenient bush at about five feet from the ground, and lay eggs very like those of European Butcher-bird.

(No. 474. *L. colluroides.*)

THE BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE.

A larger bird than the last, being about ten inches in length. Head black, portion of the back ashy, and remainder of upper plumage chestnut, under parts whitish.

It has the angry grating calls of its family, but is also an excellent songster and mimic, blending into its own song those of other birds, especially the skylark, and the twittering of the swallows, I even heard one once imitating the partridge.

It is plentiful in Upper Burma during the cold weather, and very common in the Shan States during the breeding season. It makes rather untidy nest compared with that of the last and lays eggs of the regular butcher-bird type.

(No. 475. *L. nigriceps*.)

THE BROWN SHRIKE.

One of our cold weather visitors, and very common during those months; especially round Rangoon, where its noisy angry chatter can be heard at all hours of the day, and more especially just before dark. A reddish brown bird with white chin and throat, and light coloured under parts, it retires to China for breeding purposes.

Burmese name—*Nya-zayet*.

(No. 481. *L. cristatus*.)

THE LARGE CUCKOO SHRIKE.

A large grey and black bird which has loud piercing calls; generally keeping to the tops of high trees, and utters its call as it flies from one tree to another. It is about twelve inches in length and large for its size. Its upper plumage is grey with black points; under parts greyish white.

(No. 510. *Graculus macii*.)

THE MINIVETS.

These are the handsome little scarlet or orange birds generally so noticeable in the hills and thick jungle. They go about in family parties, and frequent the tops of high trees. The cock birds are a rich scarlet and black, whilst the hens are orange and black, the young having the same colouring as the hen birds; this accounts for one red bird being so often seen with a party of yellow ones—in all probability a family with the two parent birds.

THE BURMESE SCARLET MINIVET.

The largest and in most places the commonest of this family, and is a very handsome bird, its whole head and neck, and some of its wing and tail feathers black, the rest of the bird being a rich scarlet; in the hen yellow takes the place of scarlet. Both birds are about nine inches.

Burmese name—*Hnet Mintha*.

(No. 491. *Pericrocotus fraterculus*.)

THE SMALL MINIVET.

About six inches in length and not so brightly coloured as the first, having a lot of grey on the back. Minivets make beautiful cup-shaped nests, generally at a good height from the ground, laying white eggs streaked with grey.

(No. 500. *P. peregrinus*.)

JERDON'S MINIVET.

A small bird of the dry-zone of Upper Burma, and, unlike the remainder of the family, being generally found near the ground. The cock bird has the top of his head, neck, and upper back black, bordered with white; breast and lower part of back white tinged with red; under parts white; the hen bird being dark grey instead of black and the red markings very much fainter.

(No. 502. *P. albifrons*.)

THE SWALLOW SHRIKE

Is a bird about the same size as a swallow, and may be seen in most parts of Upper Burma during the cold weather, hawking for insects round Palm-trees after the manner of its name-sake. It breeds in many parts of the dry-zone, keeping to open country, generally placing its nest on the top of a decayed stump at about fifteen feet from the ground.

It has its head and neck a dark grey, body dark brown and under parts purplish brown.

(No. 512. *Artamus fuscus*.)

 XI
ORIOLES.

The Orioles or Mango-birds are a family of every conspicuous birds owing to their bright yellow and black plumage. They have very melodious whistling calls, as well as many harsh grating cries. Their prevailing colours are yellow and black, though one of the species is a rich maroon red and black. The young have a mottled streaky plumage, those of the yellow varieties being tinged with green.

THE INDIAN BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE.

The commonest of the four golden-orioles recorded from Burma. The whole of the head and upper parts of the breast black; the bill

pinky red, the remainder of the plumage a rich orange yellow. Orioles build cradle-like nests suspended between the outmost forks of a tree, and lay white eggs spotted with dark brown or black.

Burmese name—*Hnet Wa*.

(No. 521. *Oriolus melanocephalus*.)

MAROON ORIOLE.

In the hills this handsome bird is fairly plentiful. It has the whole of its head, throat and wings black; the remainder of its plumage a rich maroon red.

XII

THE FLYCATCHERS.

This is a large family of small birds, which invariably catch their prey on the wing, and can generally be recognised by the manner in which they get their living, by making short sallies and darts from some favourite position, generally returning to, or near, the original perch. Some kinds keep entirely to the open, making excursions from the tops of trees whilst others hunt in shady and sheltered localities, under trees or in thick jungle.

They all have the following family characteristics: Small weak feet and legs, which are quite unsuitable for progression on the ground; numerous small hairs which overhang the nostrils horizontally; and rather flat wide beaks; also their young have a mottled plumage.

The majority are migratory; and the sexes of many are of different colours, the cock birds in many cases having a brilliant blue upper plumage, whilst the hens are an olive brown, very like the English robin.

All the migratory species retire for the breeding season to the hills, being found from 2,000 feet upwards; and nest in the holes of trees or banks. I have omitted these although many are to be found in the hills during the breeding season.

THE VERDITER FLYCATCHER

Is a small vivid blue bird about six inches in length, common in most places during the cold weather, and very noticeable owing to its bright plumage as it makes excursions after insects, from the topmost bough of a tree.

They nest in great numbers along the sides of hill roads, both at Sinlum-Kaba and Thandoung; making a mossy nest in any

convenient hole in the cuttings, and lay four or five white eggs with numerous pink spots on the larger end.

Kachin name—*Sum-way-wo*.
(No. 579. *Stoparola melanops*.)

THE BURMESE PARADISE FLYCATCHER.

The Paradise Flycatcher is one of the non-migratory species, and has accordingly grown a wonderfully striking plumage, which would undoubtedly hinder it, if it had to travel long distances. It is not exactly a common bird, but is perhaps one of the most conspicuous birds we have out here, and when once seen cannot pass unnoticed. It is the cock which goes in for this remarkable plumage, the hen having nothing striking about her. The former when in full adult plumage has the head and neck a glossy blue-black, the whole of the body a silvery white, the feathers of the back having black stripes, the two central tail feathers are lengthened out to an extraordinary degree, and look when the bird flies as if it had two pieces of fluttering white ribbon attached to it; the tail alone being sometimes fourteen inches in length. The hens and young birds have the blue-black heads, but the remainder of the plumage chestnut; immature cocks having two long chestnut tail feathers. For nesting puposes they build a cup-shaped nest, and lay pinkish coloured eggs spotted with red. They are very partial to bamboo-jungle, and I have seen the species near Rangoon.

(No. 599. *Terpsiphone affinis*.)

THE BLACK-NAPED BLUE FLYCATCHER.

A common and noisy little flycatcher, keeping generally to shady localities under trees, in the gardens and plantations. Its whole upper plumage is a bright azure blue, the under parts paling from bluish to white. The cock bird has a black patch at the back of the neck. And like the last also builds a cup-shaped nest, placed on a branch or twig in some well sheltered spot.

(No. 601. *H. azurea*.)

THE WHITE-BROWED FAN-TAIL FLYCATCHER.

A striking looking little bird about seven inches in length having a fan-shaped tail, and is found in most localities both in the hills and plains and may often be seen dancing and pirouetting with outspread wings and tail amongst the branches of trees, whilst it utters its little song of a few bars. Its whole plumage is a smoky brown, with a short white eye-brow; its throat, and the tips of its tail feathers also being white. It builds a wonderful little nest like an

inverted cone attached to a small branch, and lays three yellowish white eggs with a ring of dark grey spots round the large end.

(No. 604 *Rhipidura albifrontata*.)

THE YELLOW BELLIED FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

To my mind this is the nicest and most interesting little bird we have, and I have spent hours watching them during breeding season while they amuse themselves. The cock is a very gallant little fellow, always on the move waltzing and singing round his bride with outspread wings and tail. The hen, on the other hand, is a very demure little person who seems to be rather bothered by his attentions; and later in the season, if there are eggs in her nest, often betrays its presence by her restless behaviour and anxious cries; and being quite fearless gives it away by her frequent visits.

They are tiny olive-brown birds about four-and-a-half inches long, their fan-shaped tail being quite half their length; and have their under parts and a conspicuous band across their foreheads bright yellow. In the hills above 5,000 feet they are by no means uncommon. Their nests are as charming as themselves, being small cones, composed of moss, covered with lichen attached by cob-webs and lined with red hair-like stamens of some flower. Their eggs, a delicate pink in the nest; but when blown, pure white with a zone of purplish pink.

(No. 603. *Chelidorhynch hypoxanthum*.)

XIII

THRUSHES.

The Turdidæ are a large family consisting of the chats, robins, redstarts and thrushes, and as a family are remarkable for their young having a mottled plumage. The majority are migratory, and consequently have long pointed wings.

THE CHATS.

Are small birds having the habit of perching on some prominent position near the ground, either a stone or the top of a bush. They are continually on the move, with flitting wings and tail, either making dashes on to the ground to seize some unfortunate insect or moving on to some other position near at hand. The majority of them are migratory. To this family belong the whin-chats, stone-chats and wheatears which are such familiar birds at home during the summer.

THE PIED BUSH-CHAT.

The Pied Bush-Chat is, however, a local resident and is very common in the open parts of Upper Burma and the Shan States, the cock being the small black bird with a conspicuous white patch on its back and wings. It is often to be seen flitting in front of one from bush to bush. If this happens to be in the breeding season he gets very excited and tries his best to draw attention to himself, at the same time giving warning to his mate on her nest. She is an inconspicuous little brown bird, with a knack of suddenly appearing from nowhere, from the cunning way she has of popping up in the opposite direction to her nest. The nest is generally placed on the ground under a bush or tuft of grass, or in the hole of a bank or wall. The eggs are greenish white with rusty coloured spots.

(No. 608. *Pratincola caprata*.)

THE MAGPIE ROBIN.

The Magpie Robin is the only song-bird we have in the plains which comes near human habitation, and is one of our most familiar birds out here, every compound having its pair. The cock bird has a great opinion of his own importance, and during the breeding season is always making himself conspicuous with his song, and by the way he has of cocking up his tail when he perches; his plumage is entirely black and white. The hen who is much more retiring and seldom seen, has dark grey instead of black. The cock birds are quite as quarrelsome as the English robin, and fight any of their own species which poach on their preserves. They build nests in any convenient hole or corner of trees and buildings, and lay greenish coloured eggs with brown spots.

Burmese name—*Tha-baik-lè-wè*.

(No. 663. *Copsychus saularis*.)

THE SHAMA.

This is the best song bird we have out here, having as rich notes as the English thrush. Unfortunately it is rather shy and retiring, keeping to shady nullas and thick jungle. It does not ascend the hills to any height and is found throughout the whole Province where any suitable cover exists, and is fairly plentiful, in the jungles round Rangoon, where its song may be heard throughout the morning. It is at first sight very like the magpie robin but has a much longer tail, and its underparts chestnut instead of white, the hen being grey instead of black, like that of the last species. Nests and eggs very like those of the above.

Burmese name—*Taw-tha-baik-lè-wè*.

(No. 604. *Cittocincla macrura*.)

THE EASTERN BLUE ROCK-THRUSH.

The blue rock-thrush is a migratory bird, spending the cold weather with us; it is a very silent inquisitive bird, generally to be seen haunting dak-bungalows and hpoongyi-kyaungs up-country, and has an uncanny way of suddenly appearing under the roof of a bungalow, taking one look round, and then disappearing again as quietly as it came. Its whole upper plumage and breast is slaty blue, each feather being minutely tipped with black and white; under parts paler. It retires for the breeding season to China and Japan.

(No. 692. *Petrophila solitaria*.)

THE BURMESE WHISTLING-THRUSH.

This is a true thrush, but is sometimes placed amongst the babblers, as its young have not the usual mottled plumage. And first sight he reminds one of the black bird at home with what looks like his black plumage and bright yellow bill, but on close examination one sees that it is a beautiful dark blue, each feather being tipped with a brighter blue. He is also much larger than the home blackbird, being about thirteen-and-a-half inches in length. They are found near all rocky hill-streams and have loud whistling notes. Either this or the Himalayan bird, is found distributed in suitable localities over the whole Province.

(No. 188. *Myophoneus eugenii*.)

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XIV

THE FINCHES.

The Finches are a large family of familiar northern birds which, with the exception of the sparrows, are almost entirely absent from Burma.

THE COMMON SPARROW.

The Common Sparrow is not such a common bird as one would expect; for our pest out here is not this species, as in England; but the Tree-sparrow. They are practically the same as the European bird, the cock and hen *differing in plumage* and requiring no description.

In Burma this species is very local, generally confining itself to towns, being plentiful in some places, and entirely absent in others.

Burmese name—*Sa*.

(No. 776. *Passer domesticus*.)

THE TREE SPARROW

Is a smaller bird than the last, both sexes having the *same plumage*. The whole head is chestnut, with a black patch at the sides, cheeks white, chin and throat black. This is the common sparrow of Burma and is a regular pest in the way it scatters about its building materials. It is more or less migratory in habits, deserting the neighbourhood of the house for the country in the middle of the rains only returning after the cold weather has set in (November) when they immediately set to work about their family arrangements, and start littering the place with grass, and in general making a nuisance of themselves.

Burmese name—*Sa*.

(No. 779. *P. montanus*.)

THE PEGU HOUSE SPARROW

Is a very handsome little bird, common in Upper Burma, more especially in the dry-zone and is more a jungle bird than the first two, a good many however being found round bungalows. The sexes are different and have the same pattern plumage as the common sparrow, but in handsomer colours, the cock having his under parts bright yellow, the hen in the same way being more highly coloured. Nests in any convenient hole in trees and bungalows, and often making use of old munias' nests.

(No. 781. *P. flaveolus*.)

 XV
THE WEAVER BIRDS AND MUNIAS.

The Bayas or weaver-birds are chiefly noticeable for the wonderful bottle-shaped nests built by some of the family, and are conspicuous birds on this account during the rains, as they are very partial to palm trees for nesting purposes, and even going so far as to suspend their nests from the eaves of houses and along telegraph wires. At other times of the year they keep to the paddy-fields where they must do a lot of damage to the crops.

THE EASTERN BAYA OR WEAVER BIRD

Are brown sparrow-like birds, though during the breeding season the cock is adorned with a bright yellow cap. They are very industrious little birds, commencing nesting operations as soon as the first showers have fallen and continuing well on into August. They seem at this time seized with a frenzy for weaving, for even after the hen has begun incubation the cock continues to bring materials, and busies himself either lengthening the funnel of the nest or building new ones. In this way many nests are begun and left

unfinished for some unknown reason, though some no doubt are used by the cocks to roost in. These nests are composed of thin shreds of grass, bamboo or palm leaves, woven together and have a long funnel-shaped entrance; this weaving is so wonderful in texture that it is impossible to tear it. Each nest, finished or unfinished, has patches of dried mud attached to the inside; whether put there to balance the nest, or for the bird to sharpen its bill upon, is unknown; natives declare they are for securing fireflies for illuminating purposes. Weaver-birds always breed in colonies generally suspending their nests at a good height from the ground; when they are low down they will be found on inspection to be hanging over water. They lay two or three pure white eggs.

Bayas are ingenious little birds, and as they are easily fed, are often kept in cages, and taught all manner of tricks such as firing cannon and telling fortunes.

Burmese name—*Sa-goung-kwet*.

(No. 721. *Ploceus atrigula*.)

THE STRIATED WEAVER BIRD

Is very like the last, but has its breast boldly streaked with black. It weaves a nest similar in shape to the last, though with a shorter funnel, and suspends it from the tops of two or three pieces of kine-grass in swampy localities.

(No. 723. *P. manyar*.)

THE GOLDEN WEAVER BIRD.

During the breeding season the male is the handsomest of the whole family, being a rich gold with black cheeks and throat, the female is very like the hen of the common house-sparrow.

They nest in small communities in thorny trees or patches of kine-grass. The first nests I found were in a garden near Rangoon, where they had taken possession of a clump of hibiscus bushes, stripping them of leaves and flowers leaving only the bare stems. These nests are quite different to those of the Baya birds, being made of coarser materials, woven together into a cylindrical dome-shaped structure with an opening near the top. Their eggs are also different, being of all shades of grey and drab, some spotted and others uniform in colour.

They are found in the Southern parts of the Province in increasing numbers from Mandalay southwards to Rangoon.

Burmese name—*Sa-wa*.

(No. 724. *Ploceëlla javanensis*.)

THE MUNIAS.

The Munias or "rice-birds," probably so-called from their habit of frequenting the paddy-fields, but must not be confused with the well known delicacy of that name imported in tins from China. They are often kept in cages, and are also known under the names of Avadavats and Wax bills. In the non-breeding season they go about in small flocks together in the paddy-fields, where they probably do a good deal of damage as they are purely seed-eaters. Munias all make untidy domed nests which they take no trouble to hide, and lay numerous small pure white eggs.

Burmese name—*Sawadi*.

THE SPOTTED MUNIA

Is a small speckled bird with a chocolate brown head, dull blue bill. It may easily be noticed as it often builds its nest in the trellis-work of verandahs or under the eaves of bungalows, the majority, however, build their untidy round nest in trees and thorny bushes.

(No. 735. *Uroloncha punctulata*)

THE CHESTNUT-BELLIED MUNIA

Is a small bird with its whole head and breast black ; the remainder of its plumage chestnut. This is a common little munia which keeps to the neighbourhood of water, nesting along the banks of rivers and tanks, building very often quite close to the water.

(No. 726. *Munia atricapilla*.)

THE BURMESE RED MUNIA.

A handsome little bird with a brilliant red bill and its upper plumage reddish spotted with white. This is the Burma representative of the Avadavats which are so often seen in cages. It keeps to open damp country and the edges of paddy fields, building its nest near the ground ; it is a later breeder, and lays six small white eggs.

**XVI****THE SWALLOWS.**

Include both the swallows and martins, and are a highly migratory family. Many come to us for the cold weather retiring to the north for the summer, the familiar home bird spending the winter with us. About a dozen kinds have been recorded from Burma ; only two however are resident.

THE INDIAN SAND MARTIN.

A small greyish brown bird, which nests along the sandy banks of the river, honeycombing them with small tunnels. An early breeder, beginning nesting operations as soon as the rivers go down in November or December. These burrows extend for two or three feet in depth at the end of which is a small nest of grass lined with feathers in which four or five white eggs are laid.

(No. 809. *Cotile sinensis*.)

THE WIRE-TAILED SWALLOW.

The only swallow which remains with us in the plains for breeding purposes. A handsome little bird, with forehead and crown chestnut, the whole upper plumage glossy steel blue, and the whole lower plumage white. It builds a small saucer shaped nest of mud, lined with grass and feathers, always placing it near the water, either under bridges or against the banks of rivers. It lays four white eggs spotted with brown.

In the hills one or two of the Striated Swallows (with streaked under parts) stay for breeding purposes. They build retort-shaped nests with funnel-shaped entrances against cliffs or inside pagodas, and lay pure white eggs.

(No. 818. *Hirundo smithii*.)

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XVII**THE WAG-TAILS.**

In this family are included the wag-tails and pipits. They are all winter visitors with one exception. Wag-tails are amongst the first arrivals and are a joyful reminder that the rains are almost over and the cold weather at hand.

THE INDIAN PIPIT.

A permanent resident in all the more open parts of the country and is the small brown bird which runs along the road in front of one, with bobbing head before it takes flight. Its upper plumage is brown, each feather having a dark central stripe, and its lower plumage light coloured. Nests on the ground, and lays brownish coloured eggs with dark brown spots.

(No. 847. *Anthus rufulus*.)

THE LARKS.

We have two resident larks in Burma—the Sky-lark, whose song is every bit as good as that of the English bird, and the small Bush-lark which also has a short pretty little song. The bird world seems to be as charmed by their singing as much as human beings, for they have many imitators.

THE INDIAN SKY-LARK.

The only difference between this and the European bird is that ours is slightly smaller. It has the same habits, and soars whilst singing in exactly the same way as the English bird. Its song may be heard any morning in the dry weather from all open bits of country, and I have often heard it round Rangoon.

Burmese name--*Bi-lon*.

(No. 861. *Alauda gulgula*.)

THE BURMESE BUSH-LARK

Is only found in the drier parts of the Province, and seems to prefer the very driest part of the country it can find. At the beginning of the rains it becomes a very lively little bird, fluttering up into the air for a few yards and then sinking down to the ground with outspread wings and tail while it sings its song. It is a small quail-like little bird, about five inches in length, and is very partial to the sides of roads, where, on the advent of a passerby, it tries to conceal itself by squatting down on the ground.

It builds a slight dome-shaped nest on the ground and lays two or three eggs spotted with brown.

(No. 873. *Mirafra microptera*.)

XVIII**THE SUN-BIRDS.**

The *Nectariniidae* include the Sun-birds and Flower-peckers. They are all handsome little birds, the cocks having a very gaudy plumage. The sun-birds often being called "humming-birds," which, needless to say, are not found in the old world at all, but only in the tropical parts of America; they have curved beaks which are long for their size; and may often be seen hovering round flowers in gardens, whilst they extract honey and insects. The Flower-peckers are minute little birds which are rarely seen as they prefer keeping to high trees. They have short beaks, and many of the cock birds have a highly coloured plumage.

THE PURPLE SUN-BIRD.

One of the commonest, often being found in gardens. The male is a very handsome little gentleman, its whole upper plumage dark metallic purple shot with blue and green, its breast an iridescent violet. The hen is a very soberly dressed little person whose upper plumage is olive green, and her lower parts yellow. Their nest is remarkable from the bold way it is placed in some open conspicuous spot, no attempt being made at concealment. In this very boldness lies its safety. It is a long pear-shaped construction suspended from a bough, and has a small opening at one side; it is covered with cobwebs to which is attached any rubbish which comes handy. When complete the whole looks like a collection of cobwebs and old leaves, and unless one saw the birds about one would little suspect that it was a nest. As far as I can tell from the few opportunities I have had of watching them, nesting operations seem to be carried out solely by the hen, the cock's chief idea of work being to follow her about persistently singing whilst she busily collects materials and builds the nest.

Burmese name—*Pan-sot*.

(No. 895. *A. asiatica*.)

THE BURMESE YELLOW-BREASTED SUN-BIRD.

Has exactly the same habits as the last and builds a similar nest, the hens being very much alike. In the cock the upper parts are olive yellow, chin, throat, and breast metallic purple, and below that a band of orange red. It is fairly plentiful in gardens round Rangoon.

No. 898. *A. flammaxillaris*.)

THE PITTAS

Are rather rare birds, of retiring habits, and are only found in dense jungle. They have remarkably short tails and fairly long strong legs, and are birds of a gaudy plumage.

This brings us to an end of Passerine birds or Perchers which contain by far the largest number of small birds.

A number of more or less allied families follow, most of them of gaudy plumage, all nesting in holes either of trees or banks. With one exception they lay spotless white eggs.

These families are the Wood-peckers, Barbets, Rollers, Bee-eaters, King-fishers, Horn-bills, and the Hoopoe; the last lays spotless pale green eggs.

XIX

THE WOODPECKERS.

A group of birds differing from all others in the manner in which they get their living, their food consisting entirely of insects which live under the bark of trees, such as ants, beetles and grubs.

Their structure shows a wonderful adaptation to their mode of life. They are furnished with powerful feet and claws and extremely short legs; their tails consisting of stiff pointed feathers, having a downward curve which give a firm support to the body when pressed against the trunk of a tree. Their breasts are flattened to enable them to get close to their work. They have straight wedge-shaped bills, and extremely large heads and small necks.

They are also furnished with long cylindrical tongues armed at the end with a kind of brush coated with sticky saliva. This tongue is a wonderful contrivance, being much longer than the bill, and owing no doubt to the extreme shortness of the neck, is kept curled round the outside of the skull, bifurcating round each eye.

Owing to their peeculiar construction they cannot perch like the majority of birds but have to cling to the sides of trees; many, however, descend to th grond at times in search of their food.

They are cheery, hard-working birds, continually on the move, generally working in parties, and keep up a constant communication amongst themselves, to say how they are getting on, taking care to let their friends know when they are off. They climb with a succession of short rapid jerky hops, generally beginning low down and working up to the top; they then move off to the next tree. And have loud cheery notes which in the stillness of the jungles can often be heard at a great distance. Many of them also make a noise by rapidly tapping a dead bough, others making, doubtless in a similar fashion, a sound very like the creaking of a branch of a tree; both probably being warning notes.

Woodpeckers all nest in holes which they generally excavate for themselves, often showing a wonderful knowledge as to the condition of the heart of a tree, the one chosen always having a decaying interior. The only exception is the Rufous Woodpecker (No. 983. *Micropterus phæoceps*) which has taken to nesting in the large hanging ants' nests so common in the jungle. The latter lays dull glossless eggs, all the others white glossy ones.

Burma is very well represented by this family, thirty-six out of the fifty-six mentioned in the Fauna of India being found within its limits. They vary greatly in size from the giant Great Slaty Woodpecker of twenty inches down to the Small Pigmy Woodpeckers of

five inches and the minute Piculets of three-and-a-half inches in length.

Burmese name for all Woodpeckers—*Thit-kouk*.

Kachin name for all Woodpeckers—*Du-wan*.

BLACK-NAPED GREEN WOODPECKER

Is distributed over the whole country in well-wooded localities, and is to be found round Rangoon. *Male*—Upper plumage green tinged with yellow on the rump, forehead and crown crimson, back of the head, crest, and a cheek stripe black, chin and throat white, breast green. Length about twelve-and-a-half inches. *Female*—Wants the red on the head, the feathers being black with grey edges, giving it a striped appearance.

(No. 950. *Gecinus occipitalis*.)

SPOTTED BREASTED PIED WOODPECKER.

One of the numerous pied woodpeckers, fairly common in the dry zone. I have also heard its notes in the Rangoon Cantonments. *Male*—Crown crimson, a cheek stripe and back of head black, upper plumage barred black and white, tail barred black and yellowish-white, chin and throat white, breast brownish and distinctly spotted. *Female*—Wants the crimson on the head. Length about seven inches.

(No. 970. *Dendrocopus pectoralis*.)

THE RUFOUS WOODPECKER.

A bird of peculiar habits, living entirely on ants, and has the peculiar musky smell common to them. The bird even makes use of the ants for nesting purposes, excavating holes in the large round ants' nests so often found in trees. I have often seen these ants' nests with round holes bored in them, and presume them to be the nests of this bird, but as I have always been shooting at the time, have not been able to tackle one of them. The bird is said to lay its eggs in a chamber hollowed out in the interior, leaving the eggs to be hatched by the warmth of the ants, the young, when hatched, feeding themselves on their unwitting hosts, their peculiar smell no doubt protecting them. *Male*—Whole plumage chestnut barred more or less with black, the feathers below the eye tipped with crimson. Length about ten inches. *Female*—Wants the crimson.

(No. 983. *Micropterus phæocephus*.)

THE GOLDEN-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

Two nearly allied species. One or other of which is common in most parts of Burma. *Male*—Crown of head, and a long crest crimson, back of the neck, and upper back, black back, golden olive, rump and lower back crimson, lower parts whitish. One having a broken black line down the chin and throat, the other having two. Length about eleven-and-a-half inches. Only three toes. *Female*—Crimson on head wanting.

(Nos. 988 and 989. *Tiga javanensis* and *shorei*.)

TICKELL'S GOLDEN-BACKED WOODPECKER.

A four-toed woodpecker, fairly common in most parts of Burma. Larger than the above, being thirteen inches in length, and having a noticeable white face outlined with black. *Male*—Forehead brown, crown of head and crest crimson, back golden olive, rump crimson, sides of the head and neck white lined with altogether five black stripes, breast white streaked with black. *Female*—Has no red on the head, which is striped black and white.

(No. 992. *C. gutticristatus*.)

I have omitted a great number of birds, the most noticeable being the Great Slaty Woodpecker which is a large grey bird, the cock bird having a red patch on his cheeks, and the Burmese Great Black Woodpecker being another grand bird, which has glossy black plumage with the lower back and breast white, the cock bird having a fine red crest.

 XX
THE BARBETS.

A family which might be mistaken for woodpeckers. They are, however, totally distinct, not having the hardened tail feathers, nor the powerful wedge-shaped bills of the woodpeckers, and live entirely on fruit and berries. They are coarse looking birds with squat heavy bodies, their predominating colour being green, many of them having very gaudy coloured markings. They are more noticeable from their monotonous notes, one bird seemingly answering another. In nesting habits they are like the woodpeckers, excavating holes in rotten timber, one bough often being riddled with a number of nest holes; they lay white eggs without any gloss.

Barbets perch and do not climb like woodpeckers, only getting into a vertical position when they are working at their nests. Eleven kinds have been recorded from Burma. Two only may be considered common.

THE GREAT CHINESE BARBET.

This bird may be heard continually during the hot weather, in the hills, wherever any big tree jungle exists.

It always chooses the topmost bough of a high tree from which to shriek its loud monotonous and discordant cry, accompanying each by a spasmodic jerk of the head, in such a way as to make the sound come from different directions.

It is a very handsome bird, about thirteen inches in length with a thick coarse beak, and a greeny-blue head, its back shading from olive to green on the tail, underparts striped green and yellow.

Burmese name—*Padein-bo*.

(No. 1007. *Megalæma virens*.)

THE LINEATED BARBET.

Found in most parts of the country, being extremely common round Rangoon, and especially noisy in Cantonments. An untidy looking green bird with large coarse bill, the top of the head brown, body green, the shafts of the feathers being white giving it a striped appearance, chin and throat white, breast like the head. Length about eleven inches. It has a loud monotonous two-syllable note, which is generally to be heard any fine day, more especially in the hot weather.

(No. 1009. *T. lineatus*.)

CRIMSON-BREASTED BARBET OR COPPERSMITH.

The monotonous "Tonk, Tonk" of the coppersmith must be known to all, as it is to be heard throughout the year and more especially in the dry weather. It is a short dumpy little bird which prefers the upper branches of trees in which to carry on its tinker's calling; wagging its head from side to side at each utterance, and so making the sound come from different directions. Upper plumage green, the front part of the head crimson; a stripe below the eye, the chin and throat yellow, breast crimson edged below with yellow, lower parts whitish striped with green. Length about six-and-a-half inches.

It is very leisurely in its nesting habits, at least a pair I once had the chance of watching practically took the whole cold weather to excavate a small hole. They first drew my attention by their tapping, and as they had chosen the dead bough of a tree within a few feet of one of my windows, I noted down the date to see how long they would take, this was on the 26th October. Work continued throughout the cold weather, as whenever I was at home I saw a bird at it every morning. At first I only saw one bird, it was shortly afterwards joined by another. After the 28th of January there was always a bird inside the nest, while the other was generally somewhere near. As this was rather early for eggs, I presume they were

only guarding the nest, as a pair of Pegu house-sparrows had laid covetous eyes on the hole, and were being continually hunted away by the bird on guard. In April I noticed that the young birds had been hatched, and on the 1st of May I saw one outside the nest. So this pair took six months to make their nest and rear their family. In August a pair, I cannot say whether the same, began excavating a hole in another tree close by. It would be interesting to know whether this bird always takes such a time over nesting operations.

Burmese name—*Padein-bo*.

(No. 1019. *X. hæmatocephala*.)

XXI

THE ROLLER, AND BEE-EATERS.

THE BURMESE ROLLER.

The so-called "blue jay" is one of our most noticeable Burmese birds, and, together with the king-crow and kite, are a characteristic feature to nearly every jungle scene.

When first seen it strikes one as being an unhappy bundle of brown feathers, taking no interest in life in general. In reality it is very much awake, as it suddenly surprises one by gliding off its perch, and so discloses its beautiful blue wings and tail. It is very partial to telegraph wires, and is always to be seen along the railway lines; in fact it is common everywhere except in thick jungle. It is an extremely noisy bird during the breeding season, and has a harsh grating voice continually scolding and complaining, making a great fuss when any bird goes anywhere near its nest. It breeds in holes of trees or buildings making an untidy nest of rubbish, and lays three or four white eggs.

They are olive-brown when seen at rest, having the head a greenish blue, upper parts a dull green, lower back blue, tail a beautiful dark blue, tipped with light blue, wings the same shades of blue, under parts brownish. Length about thirteen inches. It has nothing in common with the crow-tribe, and is therefore in no way related to the jays. Hence its name, is very misleading. It gets the name of "Roller" from its rolling manner of flight.

Burmese name—*Hnet-kha*.

(No. 1023. *Coracias affinis*.)

THE BEE-EATERS.

A small family of beautiful green birds, having distinctive badges of chestnut and blue. They are often erroneously called "fly-catchers," from the manner in which they catch their prey—insects in all forms, which are captured on the wing. Some of them are

migratory, appearing in favourable localities literally in thousands during the breeding season, and breed in colonies; whilst others are more or less solitary.

They all nest in holes in the ground, excavating long tunnels in sandy banks of rivers or sides of ditches and roads, laying glossy round white eggs on the bare earth, or on a pad of insect wings.

Burmese name—*Pasinto*.

THE COMMON INDIAN BEE-EATER.

This is the familiar little green bird with a golden coppery sheen, which skims through the sunlight in front of one. Two or more are generally to be seen together, seated on some favourite perch, from which they make sallies from side to side, flashing through the air with pleasant rolling notes. It is in fact one of the commonest birds out here, looking on telegraph wires and fences as its own particular property, judging from the numbers to be seen perching on them.

They are a beautiful grass green, the forehead having a golden tinge, the remainder of upper plumage more or less burnished; chin and throat verdigris-blue with a black collar below; the two middle tail feathers elongated and pointed; bill curved; length about eight inches. They are more or less solitary in nesting habits, burrowing into the banks of streams and roads, and laying three or four beautiful shining round white eggs.

Burmese name—*Yè-thugyi-gaung*.

(No. 1026. *Merops viridis*.)

THE BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER.

Larger than the last, having its upper plumage green with a coppery tinge, rump, upper tail coverts and tail bright blue, a black line passing through the eye, bordered above and below by blue; chin yellow, throat chestnut and breast green; and the two central tail feathers elongated; total length about twelve inches.

This is an extremely common bird in some parts, congregating in countless numbers for nesting purposes in places where the river banks are favourable, honeying these with numerous tunnels. After the breeding season, which is in May and June, the majority seem to disappear. They lay the usual round white eggs of the family.

(No. 1027. *M. philippinus*.)

THE CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Not so common as the last, as it does not collect together for nesting purposes, generally preferring well-wooded country and low hills. A very handsome little bird, having its body green, its head a beautiful rich chestnut, chin and throat yellow, upper breast rufous bordered with black. Its tail however is not lengthened like that of the

others. Length about eight-and-a-half inches. Nests in the sides of banks and road cuttings, and lays the regular family type of extremely round eggs.

I once dug out a nest of this bird and found it contained fully fledged young. In the tunnel we found numbers of maimed butterflies with their wings damaged or off, so that they could only flutter or crawl about. The old birds had evidently found this the quickest and most economical way of feeding their young, who could help themselves whenever they felt hungry. As far as I am aware the only other members of the animal world which provides a living larder for its young, are certain solitary wasps, who have a wonderful way of paralysing caterpillars, spiders, etc., and then storing them in cells in which they have laid their eggs.

(No. 1030. *M. swinhoii*.)

XXII

THE KINGFISHERS.

The kingfishers are a well known family noted for their bright plumage, on which account they are generally persecuted to supply ladies with fine feathers. The majority of them live on fish. They all burrow out tunnels like the Bee-Eaters for nesting purposes and lay the same glossy round white eggs. No doubt this extreme roundness is necessary to enable the parent bird to keep her eggs in position, as they are practically laid on the bare earth, the only attempt at a nest being a few disgorged fish bones. If the eggs were of the usual elliptical shape there would be some difficulty in rolling them back if they happened to get out of the nest. Fourteen kinds have been recorded from Burma. Many of these are extremely rare birds. Four are, however, common in most parts of the country.

Burmese name—*Danyin*.

THE INDIAN PIED KINGFISHER.

This is the well-known black and white variety, one of the only two sober coloured kingfishers; and is very common in most parts of the country. It is to be generally seen along water channels, hovering above the water, with its bill pointed downwards. They are busy little birds with loud twittering cries, which they constantly utter on the wing, and seem to be more energetic than the other members of the family, as they prefer working for their living to waiting quietly on a branch for their prey to come to them. They will thoroughly work a piece of water, making short flights and hovering over every likely bit undeterred by many failures; and take all misses in good part, flying on with a happy sounding note. While other kingfishers seem ashamed of themselves after a bad shot, immediately clearing off to some other spot.

(No. 1033. *Ceryle varia*.)

THE COMMON KINGFISHER.

This is the same as the European bird but slightly smaller. To be found along most streams, and very partial to the irrigating channels in paddy-fields. It is the small kingfisher with a bright-blue back, chestnut breast and black bill, and is about seven inches in length.

(No. 1035. *Alcedo ispida*.)

THE THREE-TOED KINGFISHER.

Not a common bird by any means, but as I have procured it near Rangoon others might notice it. It is the handsomest and smallest of them all, being about five inches in length. Head and lower back a rich orange-red with a violet gloss, wings and back blue, under parts pale chestnut, chin and throat white, *bill* and feet a *bright red*

(No. 1040. *Ceyx tridactyla*.)

BROWN-HEADED STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER.

A giant compared to the last, being about fifteen inches in length. It has a large heavy bill, head brown, back greenish blue, tail blue, under parts buff coloured. Fairly common in well-wooded localities, and I have seen it on the Rangoon lakes. It has a very loud harsh cry, which may often be heard when travelling by boat up country.

(No. 1043. *P. Gurial*.)

THE WHITE-BREASTED KINGFISHER.

Perhaps the commonest and noisiest of the whole family and generally to be found away from water, having taken to living on land insects. It has loud, harsh cries, and sometimes thinks it can sing, perching itself in some high tree and there screaming for all it is worth. It has also been reported to have taken to nesting in trees in some places. Possibly, like the Australian Jackass, it is in a state of transition, and ages hence may develop into a bird of the Roller type.

It is very common over the whole country, though not ascending the hills, and often may be seen round houses and compounds.

It is a handsome blue bird about ten inches in length, with a red bill, chestnut head and neck, and white breast.

(No. 1044. *Halcyon smyrnensis*.)

XXIII

THE HORNBILLS.

A small family of large, grotesque looking birds, with enormous bills, many of them having a large protuberance on the top. The largest and most noticeable, The Great Hornbill (No. 1051. *Dichoceros bicornis*) (Burma *Aungmyethazan*) has a large, curved, yellow bill, with a sort of box arrangement on the top, and a pied black and white plumage shaded with yellow on the tail feathers, the yellow on the bill and face rubbing off when touched. In length it is about 52 inches. It has a deep resonant voice, which, like the noise of its wings—when flying—can be heard at a great distance.

There are altogether nine kinds of Hornbills recorded from Burma, the commonest being the Burmese Pied-Hornbill (No. 1053. *A. albirostris*) which is to be found in all well-wooded tracts, during the cold weather collecting together in large parties. It is a much smaller bird than the first, being about 28 inches in length. It has black and white plumage and a yellow bill, with a casque on top.

The hornbills are also remarkable for their nesting habits, the nest being always in the hole of some big tree, generally at a great height from the ground. The hen bird enters this hole, and with the aid of the cock walls herself up, only leaving sufficient space for her bill to stick out. She then (proceeds) to lay her eggs, and incubate, staying in confinement until the young are ready to fly, during this period the whole family being fed by the male. While in seclusion the hen undergoes a complete moult of feathers.

Burmese for all horn-bills—*Aukkyin*.

THE INDIAN HOOPOE.

This is the familiar fawn-coloured bird with black and white wings, and the conspicuous striped crest, which is erected whenever it alights on the ground or is startled. It has a graceful undulating flight, and is often to be seen in compounds, sedately walking about, probing the ground with its long bill. It has a low "hoop, hoop" as a call from which it gets its name. It breeds in holes of trees or buildings, its nest being a very insanitary affair as the hen bird remains inside the whole time she is incubating her eggs, being fed regularly by her mate. In fact the bird shows a preference to smelly surroundings, as dead squirrels and members of the bird's own species have been found composing part of the nest. A pair recorded by Pallas went so far as to nest inside a decomposing human body; the nest when found contained a family of seven. The young have the power of defending themselves by ejecting a foetid fluid, so that Indian Hoopoe is not a nice bird to play about with. They lay five or six dirty pale green eggs.

Burmese name—*Taung-pi-so*'.

(No. 1067. *Upupa indica*.)

XXIV

THE SWIFTS.

Swifts are remarkable for their great powers of flight, some of them remaining the whole day on the wing, and cover enormous distances, only returning to their nests and roosting haunts late at night. They have long sickle shaped wings and short tails, exceptionally small legs and feet, the toes of which are as a rule directed forward and armed with sharp claws so that the birds instead of being able to perch have to cling. Swifts do not fly like most birds, with a regular beat of the wings, but seem to whirl them rapidly round and round.

They are all dull coloured birds of a brown or black plumage, some of them having a little white on their backs and throats. They are also remarkable for their nests, which are composed of materials picked up on the wing and cemented together with saliva, some of them, the "edible-birds nest" swiftlets, composing their nests entirely of saliva.

MALAYAN HOUSE SWIFT.

The only one of the family found commonly in Burma, and very locally distributed, being found along the river in the Myingyan district, and the only place in Rangoon that I have seen it is in the British Infantry lines, where it has attached itself to one of the barracks, building its nest along the lower verandahs.

It is a small brown bird with a white patch in the small of its back, reminding one rather of the European house martin; chin and throat white. They build large nests of grass, feathers, etc., cemented together and placed in holes of buildings or cliffs. Laying two or three long glossless white eggs.

(No. 1074. *Cypselus subfurcatus*)

PALM-SWIFT.

Palm-Swifts are the small brownish black birds which are always to be seen round toddy palms, flying backwards and forwards with shrill screams and rapid whirling wings. Builds a small pocket-like nest on the underside of palm leaves, and in the hills build under the eaves of Kachin houses, and lays two or three small white eggs.

Burmese name—*Pyanhlwa*.

(No. 1076. *T. infumatus*.)

SPINE-TAILS

Are birds of which very little is known and generally keeps out of sight, and are remarkable for having the strongest flight amongst birds,

covering immense distances in a day. The only times I have ever seen what I presume to be them has been just before dusk when returning from shooting, when I have occasionally seen a party skim rapidly along a jungle stream and then disappear.

EDIBLE NEST SWIFTETS.

Found, I believe, on some of the islands on the Mergui coast.

CRESTED SWIFTS.

Found in many parts of the Province inhabiting fairly open tree jungle. It builds a minute nest of about one-and-a-half inches in diameter attached to the sides of a large bough; and lays a single white egg.

THE NIGHT JARS.

Night-Jars are generally to be seen flitting about at dusk or may be put up during the day when out shooting. They all have loud monotonous calls which they indulge in throughout the night during the hot weather. The commonest, the Indian Night-Jar (No. 1091. *Caprimulgus asiaticus*), makes a noise very like a stone thrown along the ice. Five species have been recorded from Burma. They all are brown birds with handsome markings in different shades of the same colour. The Great-Eared Night Jar (No. 1096. *Lyncornis cerviniceps*) may occasionally be seen in favourable localities hawking about at a good height from the ground just after sunset. It is the largest of the family, being about 16 inches in length. Its general colour is a rich brown, beautifully marked with buff and black. Night-Jars lay two eggs on the bare ground without any vestige of a nest, the eggs being boldly marked in different shades of stone colour, and very hard to find owing to their resemblance to the ground.

Burmese name—*Mye-wot*.

THE TROGONS.

The Trogons are a small family consisting of four species found in India, of which three have been recorded from Burma. They differ from the majority of birds in having their first two toes pointing backwards, and have a very gaudy plumage. They are only found in thick forests living on insects which they catch on the wing.

THE RED-HEADED TROGON

Is fairly plentiful in well-wooded localities, and may often be seen when one is after big game. They like shady spots, taking up a position on a dead branch, watching for passing insects, chiefly beetles, to capture which they seem to tumble off their perch in a

silly sort of way. They are difficult as well as nasty birds to skin, their feathers being thick and skins extremely thin, besides having a sickening musty smell.

The male is a very handsome bird with head, neck and breast a rich crimson; and upper plumage a golden brown, lower parts scarlet, wings closely barred black and white. In the hen the head, neck and breast are brown. They build no nest, but lay three creamy coloured eggs in a hole of a tree.

Burmese name—*Htat-ta-yu*.

(No. 1101. *Harpactes erythrocephalus*.)

XXV

THE CUCKOOS.

The Cuckoos may be divided into two groups, those having parasitic nesting habits, laying their eggs in the nests of other birds; and those which undertake their own family responsibilities.

Many of the first are remarkable examples of mimicry, and at first sight might easily be mistaken for small hawks, and are no doubt mistaken for such, by small birds in whose nests they lay their eggs. They include:—The Common Cuckoo, which is the same as our English bird, and is very common in the hills from March till June. The Hawk Cuckoos, and the Plaintive Cuckoo, which is always complaining that "He has lost his love." Another, the Drongo Cuckoo, which is the exact copy of a king-crow, is said to lay its eggs in the nests of birds of that family.

The parasitic cuckoos have their first and fourth toes pointing backwards, so that when perching they have two in front and two behind. They are all noisy birds with loud monotonous calls which they indulge in continually during the breeding season. They all deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds generally taking one in exchange. Many of them lay eggs very like those of their hosts. Fourteen out of sixteen species have been recorded from Burma.

THE KOEL.

This is the "Hot-weather" bird, well known for his irritating calls of "Who are you?" "Who are you?" rising in a maddening shriek throughout the day and night. The cock bird, which is the noisy one, is black and looks rather like a long-tailed crow, who cordially detest him for this imposture; the hen is a speckled brown bird, apparently escaping notice.

This wicked and fraudulent pair play very cleverly into each other's hands, for when the hen is ready to lay her egg, and has chosen a likely nest, her mate flies into the tree making his usual insulting enquiry of the crows. This at once fetches them and they both dash

for him on sight, which is all that is wanted, then clearing off to a safe distance he renews his enquiries, so drawing the crows after him, while the hen slips quietly in and lays her egg, taking away one of the crows, on the principle perhaps that exchange is not robbery.

The amusing thing is that the bird thus taken in is generally the Common House-Crow, which, notorious for its low cunning, and the brutality with which he victimises other birds.

The Jungle Crow is also used as a foster-parent; and in the Shan States, and the Kachin hills, I have taken Koels eggs from the nest of the Common Magpie.

Their eggs are a greenish colour profusely spotted with brown, with a decided resemblance to those of the Crow.

Burmese name—*Oh-aw*.

(No. 1120. *E. honorata*)

OTHER CUCKOOS.

Of the non-parasitic cuckoos the large green-billed Malkoha (No. 1123. *R. tristis*) and Common Coucal or Crow pheasant (No. 1130. *C. sinensis*) are commonest. The first is a dark grey bird with an extremely long tail tipped with white, and is fairly plentiful in all damp localities. It has a greyish head; body and tail dark glossy green, underparts grey with black stripes. It is generally to be found haunting well-wooded nullass and the outskirts of thick jungle. It builds an open-shaped nest and lays three or four chalky white eggs.

Burmese name—*Net-awk*.

THE CROW-PHEASANT.

The Crow or "Griffins" Pheasant is a handsome long-tailed bird with glossy blue-black head, upper and under parts black, and wings and tail chestnut. It is found everywhere, but seems to prefer low-lying damp valleys. Its note is a deep "Hoop, hoop, hoop," which is repeated several times. It builds a large domed nest during the rains and lays three or four chalky white eggs.

Burmese name—*Boke*.

XXVI

THE PAROQUETS.

Parrots as a family require no description as they are the commonest cage birds of the East. Five species have been recorded from Burma, and are all more or less common birds in suitable localities. They are early breeders, many beginning nesting operations in November; and lay white eggs in holes of trees or walls, either excavating their own nests or appropriating those of other

birds. Their predominating colour is a bright grass-green, relieved by different distinctive markings.

LARGE BURMESE PAROQUET

May be known by its large size, being about 22 inches in length. Head all green, a dark red patch on the wings, the male having a rosy collar round the back of the neck, and a black line from the bill to the collar, bill deep red. This is a common bird of the dry-zone, and is found in all open low-lying parts of the country. It is an early breeder, beginning operations soon after the end of the rains and is very partial to nesting in holes of toddy-palms, laying in January and February.

Burmese name—*Kyet-tau*.

(No. 1136. *Palæornis indo-burmanicus*)

ROSE-RINGED PAROQUET.

Another common bird of the dry-zone and open country. I have not seen it near Rangoon, but no doubt it is to be found there, as parrots are in a way migratory, collecting together in large flocks, and doing an immense amount of damage to standing crops. It is very like the last, having its head all green, but has no red patch on the wings, and is a smaller bird, being about 16 inches in length. It has the same rosy collar and black line in the males. They breed early in the year, many nesting in holes in the Fort walls, and in the roof of the Palace at Mandalay.

Burmese name—*Kyet-tama*.

(No. 1138. *P. torquatus*.)

BLOSSOM-HEADED PAROQUET.

A smaller bird and keeps to the hills, and to forest land. Head a rosy pink, passing into lilac in the males, and slaty-coloured in the females; a narrow black collar from the chin round the neck, red patches on the wings, bill orange above and black below. In length about 13 inches. I have got this bird near Rangoon.

Burmese name—*Kyet-yoke* and *Kyet-lien*.

(No. 1140. *P. rosa*.)

BURMESE SLATE-HEADED PAROQUET.

Very like the last but larger, the males having plum-coloured heads with a narrow black collar, red patches on the wings, bill red above and yellow below, and are about 17 inches in length. The females have the head the same but want the red patch on the wings. This is a bird of the hills and not found in the plains.

Burmese name—*Kyet-kala*.

(No. 1142. *P. finschi*)

RED-BEASTED PAROQUET.

Has the head purplish grey, a black collar, a red patch on the wings, and throat and breast pale red. In the males, bill red above and black below, the females having an all black one. It seems to prefer open tree jungle and is the commonest parrot round Rangoon.

Burmese name—*Kala-ma*.

No. 1145. *P. fasciatus*.)

The Indian Lorikeet or love birds are small green parrots about five-and-a-half inches in length, and are found in thick jungle along low-lying hills.

 XXVII
THE OWLS.

Owls, with one or two exceptions, cannot be considered common birds, the majority of them being nocturnal, and the only evidence of their presence being their hooting or weird and ghastly cries.

THE BARN OWL.

Almost identical with the European screech-owl, and is fairly common. Being strictly nocturnal, only makes its presence known by its hoarse screeching at night, in which it indulges in chiefly during the breeding season, from November to about March, though its cry may occasionally be heard at other times. It is very partial to houses, nesting under the eaves whenever it gets a chance, though owing to its noisy habits it is generally evicted. It also nests in holes of trees, and in the Shan States in swamps and long grass.

Barn owls make interesting pets and afford much amusement by their quaint ways; and should be especially protected in towns as their chief diet is rats, of which during the breeding season they must consume an enormous number. They require very little description, are of medium size, under parts white, with a few dark spots, a large whitish ruff round the face and eyes, and upper plumage a handsome mottled buff and grey.

Burmese name—*Didot* and *Hnet-so*.

(No. 1152. *Strix javanica*.)

SPOTTED OWLET.

"Zee-gwets" are decidedly one of the most familiar and common birds in the dry-zone, every bungalow and compound being blessed with its numerous noisy colony, who begin their squabbling and chattering long before the sun has thought of going down. They are comical looking little brown birds, mottled with white. I have not seen or heard them in Rangoon, their place being taken

by the next species, a cousin, almost as noisy as themselves. They are early breeders, nesting in holes of trees or bungalows, and lay three or four white eggs.

(No. 1180. *Athene brama*.)

LARGE BARRED OWLET.

This is the common noisy little owl of Rangoon, but is not such a nuisance as the last as it always keeps to trees. During the breeding season it can be very noisy when it likes, having a sort of cuckoo-like call, with which it runs up the scale, and then suddenly ends with a laughing chuckle. It is slightly larger than the last, and is of an olive-brown colour with buff barred markings. It may often be seen flying about, or heard calling at all hours of the day.

(No. 1183. *Glaucidium cuculoides*.)

Another noisy little owl which, however, seems to be migratory—at least I have never come across it in the hot weather or rains—is the Brown Hawk Owl (No. 1187. *Ninox scutulata*.) It generally puts in an appearance towards the end of the rains, and makes itself known by its weird assortment of cries, which generally begin with a soft “woo-wuk,” and a mewling cat-like call, and then followed by a regular series of caterwauling. It is a small brown owl with under parts white with brown streaks, feet and legs orange.

Altogether 18 different kinds of owls have been recorded from Burma, varying in size from the Large Fishing Owl (Burmese *Di-dote*) down to the small owlets.

XXVIII

THE BIRDS OF PREY.

These are divided into the following families:—Eagles, Serpent Eagles, Buzzard-Eagles, Sea and Fishing Eagles, Kites, Harriers, Buzzards, Hawks and Falcons; two sub-families Ospreys and Vultures.

EAGLES.

The true eagles are birds of a large size, and may be recognized by having their legs feathered down to their toes, and have no notch or tooth to their upper mandible, which is a characteristic of the true Hawks and Falcons. The majority are cold-weather visitors: and though none can be considered common, two are locally resident in Upper Burma.

The Indian Tawny-Eagle,

(No. 1203. *V. vindhina*.)

and the Large Spotted-Eagle.

(No. 1205. *A. maculata*.)

Burmese name—*Woonlo* and *Linyon*.

THE CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE.

Differs from the true Eagles in having its legs naked from the knees downwards, and in possessing crest. It is a large handsome bird, its whole plumage being a rich brown, its breast and under parts marked with white "eyes" enclosed in a darker ring; the feathers at the side of its head black and white, elongated into a crest. It may often be seen near swamps and paddy-fields, quietly sitting on the stump of a tree, on the look out for its prey which consists chiefly of snakes, or often be heard while it circles round uttering its loud piercing cries at a great height from the ground. It is fairly plentiful in all the suitable localities, and especially so in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. It breeds early in February and March, building a large nest in trees and lays a single white egg spotted with red and purple.

(No. 1217. *Spilornis cheela*.)

THE WHITE-EYED BUZZARD EAGLE.

The Buzzard-Eagles are birds of a small size compared to the last, and have their legs bare, and no knotch or tooth to their upper mandible. The White-Eyed Buzzard is a bird of medium size, being about seventeen inches in length; and is a brown hawk-like bird with long pointed wings, its upper plumage being a pale brown, chin and throat whitish with a dark stripe on each side, breast lighter in colour than the back, tail rufous. It is very plentiful in the dry-zone, and may often be seen skimming over low-lying scrub jungle. It is an early breeder, and lays three or four plain greenish white eggs.

Burmese name—*Jo-sain*.

(No. 1220. *Butastur teesa*.)

THE FISHING EAGLES

Differ from the true Eagles in having unfeathered legs; and are large handsome dark brown birds, with light coloured heads.

Four kinds have been recorded from Burma. Pallas' Fishing-Eagle, being the commonest, and may be seen generally along well-wooded river banks, and is extremely noisy during the breeding season which commences in November.

THE BRAHMINY KITE.

This is the chestnut coloured kite with conspicuous white head and under parts. It is never found far away from water, being very partial to paddy-fields and swamps, and is generally to be found along rivers freedding on crabs and offal; and is not above carrying off a wounded snipe whenever it gets a chance.

Burmese name—*Zoon-goung-byu*.

(No. 1228. *Haliastur indus*.)

THE PARIAH KITE.

Kites are true weather prophets in Burma, disappearing at the break of the rains, only returning in the middle of October after the monsoon is over. I think there must be two kinds of common kites, one, a heavy, untidy-looking bird, with a good deal of white on the undersides of its wings, and the other a more compact, dark brown bird, with finer and narrower wings, which have no white on the undersides. The former is by far the commonest bird round Rangoon, congregating in large numbers towards sunset, and roosting together on certain favourite trees. The latter or smaller bird is easily distinguishable on the wing by its more graceful shape, and is the only one I have seen breeding round Rangoon, and in the Shan States. The larger bird cannot be the Large Indian Kite (No. 1230. *M. melanotis*) as they are much too small, at least those I have measured do not come up to the measurements of that bird.

Burmese name—*Zoon*.

(No. 1229. *Milvus govinda*.)

THE HARRIERS

May be easily recognized by their graceful flight, and may often be seen during the cold weather quartering the ground in a systematic manner, quietly skimming over paddy-fields and suddenly pouncing down on their prey. They are medium sized birds, with weak feet and legs, and have a small ruff of feathers round their face and eyes. They are all migratory, arriving during the cold weather, and leaving for the north in May. Four kinds have been recorded from Burma. The most noticeable being the large grey and black variety, which is often to be seen when out snipe shooting, and is the male Pied Harrier (No. 1236. *Circus melanoleucus*) the hen being a brown bird.

Buzzards are rare birds in Burma and have not often been recorded from this Province.

THE HAWKS.

The hawks are well-known for their courage, many of them having been trained from time immemorial, and differ from the falcons in having a short rounded wing, of which the fourth or fifth flight feathers are the longest. They capture their prey by suddenly pouncing on it from some point of vantage, and do not generally strike it down on the wing. Hawks and Falcons are remarkable for the females being larger and more courageous than the males.

Burmese name—*Thein* and *Gyo-thein*.

THE SHIKRA.

Is our commonest hawk and is at first sight very like the English Sparrow-Hawk. It differs from the true sparrow-hawks which are remarkable in having exceptionally long toes, whilst the Shikra has

short powerful ones. It is a small bird about fourteen inches in length. The adult's upper plumage is a slaty-grey, under parts rufous barred with white, the young birds are brown above, the under parts white streaked with brown.

They are fairly common, and at times very noisy, their loud plaintive cries being often heard in the Rangoon cantonments. They are very courageous for their size, and are sometimes trained in India for hawking crows.

(No. 1244. *Astur badius*.)

THE FALCONS

May at once be distinguished from the Hawks, by their longer and more pointed wings, though they have a notched or toothed bill. They are famous for their courage and were in great request when falconry was a favourite sport. They were in consequence better known than the other kinds of birds and different names were given to either sex according to age. They are, with few exceptions, migratory birds, only visiting us in the cold weather.

The Peregrine Falcon is perhaps the most noticeable as it seems to accompany the ducks southwards from their breeding haunts.

The Shakin is another grand bird, which is the eastern representative of the last, and is more or less locally distributed. A pair usek to breed on the crags at Taunggyi in the Shan States.

The Kestrel is another winter visitor, and is the same as the English bird. It may often be seen hovering in the same way as at home.

The Pigmy Falcons are miniature falcons about the size of a swallow, and live chiefly on insects, which they capture on the wing in their talons. They however differ from the true falcons in their nesting habits, for, instead of building nests, and laying eggs richly marked with red, they nest in holes of trees and lay white eggs.

THE OSPREY

Differs from all other birds of prey in having its outer toes reversible. It is a large handsome brown bird, with head and under parts white, and is generally to be seen during the cold weather near most large expanses of water. It lives entirely on fish which it captures by plunging into the water from a good height, seizing them with its powerful feet. It is only a winter visitor, returning to northern climes for breeding purposes.

It is perhaps needless to say that, fortunately for them, they do not supply the so-called plumes, which are the nuptial garments of the small white egrets or paddy-birds.

(No. 1189. *Pandion haliaëtus*.)

VULTURES.

Though not nice birds from their habits, fulfil a most useful duty, as scavengers, and judging from their numbers round Rangoon, must greatly help the municipality in the removal of offal.

The common bird is the Indian White-backed vulture (No. 1169. *Psuedogyps bengalensis*.) It is large repulsive looking bird with naked head and neck, dark brown body and wings, lower back and under parts white.

The Black or King Vulture (No. 1191. *Otogyps calvus*). Is the large black vulture with a conspicuous red head. It is not nearly so common as the last, only one or two being present at the disgusting orgies attended by the commoner bird, and are very noticeable from their larger size and handsome appearance.

Vultures are early breeders, beginning breeding operations at the end of the rains, building huge nests in the forks of high trees, and laying a single white egg.

 XXIX
PIGEONS.

The Columbæ are a well marked group of birds, many of them well worth shooting from a shikar and culinary point of view, and as they are ignored by the majority of books on game birds, I have tried to describe them rather more fully, and hope that these rough notes may be of use to sportsmen, who take an interest in what they shoot.

Pigeons and doves have clearly defined family characteristics, and can be easily divided up into groups by well marked features. They build loose platforms of sticks as nests, which are generally placed in trees or bushes. These seemingly untidy constructions are wonderful when it is remembered that they have to bear the weight both of parent bird and young. The Rock-pigeons, from which the domestic pigeon is descended, are an exception, as they build in holes of cliffs and buildings. The majority of the family lay two white eggs, the Imperial and Wood-pigeons, however, laying only a single one.

The Pigeons may be divided up into two main groups by the number of their tail feathers:

I. *Those having 14 tail feathers.*

This group includes—A. The Green Pigeons.

B. The Imperial Pigeons.

The following being found in Burma :—

A.—*The Green Pigeons.*

(1) The Common or Bengal Green-pigeon.

(2) The Ashy-head or Phayre's Green-pigeon.

- (3) The Orange-breasted Green-pigeon.
- (4) The Thick-billed Green-Pigeon.
- (5) The Pin-tailed Green-pigeon.
- (6) The Kolka Green-pigeon.

B.—Imperial Pigeons.

- (1) The Green Imperial-pigeon.
- (2) The Grey-headed Imperial-pigeon.

II. Those having 12 tail feathers.

Include the—C. The Bronze-winged Dove.

D. The Blue Rock-pigeon.

E. The Wood-pigeons.

F. The Doves.

The following being found in Burma:—

C. The Bronze-winged or Emerald Dove.

D. The Blue Rock-pigeon.

E.—Wood pigeon

- (1) The Speckled Wood-pigeon.
- (2) The Ashy Wood-pigeon.
- (3) The Purple Wood-pigeon.

F.—Doves.

- (1) The Rufous dove.
- (2) The Malay Spotted-dove.
- (3) The Burmese Ring-dove.
- (4) The Red Turtle-dove.
- (5) The Bar-tailed Cuckoo-dove.
- (6) The Little Malay Cuckoo-dove.

I.—Those having 14 tail feathers.

A.—The Green Pigeons.

The green pigeons have the following characteristics:—

(1) Fourteen tail feathers, (2) Broad-soled feet, unsuitable for progression on the ground, (3) General colour bright green, (4) medium size (from 10 to 13 inches in length).

All green-pigeons have a brightly coloured plumage, of which green is the predominating colour. They have yellow bars in their wings, and have very short legs and broad-soled feet, which are quite

unsuitable for walking on the ground. And live entirely on fruits and berries, never descending to the ground for feeding purposes; and have pleasant whistling notes quite different to the cooing of doves and pigeons.

They can be divided up as follows :—

(a) Tail square or only slightly round, *i.e.*, all the feathers being about the same length.

(1) *Those about the size of the domestic pigeon.*

(1) The Common Green Pigeon.

THE COMMON BENGAL GREEN PIGEON.

There is only one pigeon of this family found in Burma. It is widely distributed over the whole Province, both in the hills and plains, preferring the more open country to the heavily wooded jungles. It is about the same size as the domestic pigeon, and has a square tail. Its whole plumage more or less tinged with green shading to yellow on the head and neck, top of the head and a collar round the base of the neck slaty grey, the upper portion of the wings tinged with lilac, and the quills margined with yellow; breast more or less yellow and under tail coverts chestnut. Both sexes alike and is the only green pigeon with *orange* coloured legs and feet.

The common green pigeon is quite a game bird, both from a sporting and table point of view, and gives very good sport if one finds out its general line of flight, and posts guns accordingly. With others of the family it shows a marvellous adaptation of colour to surroundings, the whole plumage so blending with the leaves and foliage, as to make the bird practically invisible.

Burmese name—*Ngu*.

(No. 1271. *Crocopus phoenicopterus*.)

(2) *Those smaller than the domestic pigeon.*

(2) The Ashy-headed Green-pigeon.

(3) The Orange-breasted Green-pigeon.

(4) The Thick-billed Green-pigeon.

There are three of the smaller kinds of green pigeons, which are well distributed over the whole Province in suitable localities. Two others, which have been omitted, are found only in the extreme south of Tenasserim.

They have all the family characteristics, *i.e.*, fourteen tail feathers, yellow bars in the wings, broad-soled feet, and square shaped tails, but are *smaller* than the domestic pigeon, being 10 to 11 inches in length.

They may be distinguished as follows:--

Firstly—

Bill slender, and no naked patch round the eye. This group includes:

- (1) Those having the two middle tail feathers *green*—The Ashy-headed Green-pigeon.
- (2) Those having the two middle tail feathers *grey*—The Orange-breasted Green-pigeon.

Secondly—

Bill thickened, and red at the base, a *naked* patch of skin round the eye.

The Thick-billed Green-pigeon.

THE ASHY-HEADED GREEN PIGEON

Has all the characteristics of the common green-pigeon, but is smaller, being only about 11 inches in length. Has a slender bill with no red on it; and a nearly square tail with the two middle feathers *all green*. The sexes are different. Feet and legs red.

Male—Top of the head grey, back and shoulders maroon red. Tail green above, the outer feathers black with broad ashy tips, becoming greener towards the middle feathers which are entirely green. The under-tail coverts chestnut; the remainder of plumage green tinged with orange on the breast. Bill bluish, legs red.

Female—Wants the maroon red on the back, and the orange on the breast, and has the under tail coverts green.

Found in all well-wooded parts of the province, both up country and near Rangoon.

(No. 1273. *Osmoteron phayrei*)

ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON.

Same characteristics as the last, but has the two middle tail feathers *ashy grey*. The sexes are different in plumage. Feet and legs red.

Male—The back portion of the head bluish-grey, remainder of upper plumage green. The middle pair of tail feathers grey, the others grey with a black bar, widest on the outermost feathers, each tipped with grey. Breast tinged with orange with a lilac band above; under tail coverts chestnut, bill green, legs red.

Female.—Wants the orange and lilac on the breast, under tail coverts green. Found in all well-wooded localities, and in the hills.

(No. 1278. *O. bicincta*.)

THE THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON.

Very like the Ashy-headed Green-pigeon. In fact looks as if it had copied that birds plumage ; whether this is a case of mimicry or not, is hard to say. It has, however, the following differences:—bill thickened and red at the base of the upper mandible, the remainder being green ; it also has a green naked patch round the eye, and is a smaller bird, being about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Feet and legs red.

Male—Head grey, darkest on the top ; back and upper portion of the wings maroon red, tail above green, outer feathers grey with a greenish tinge, each feather with a terminal black band and grey tips, the middle pair being entirely green ; under tail coverts chestnut ; no orange on the breast.

Female—Wants the red on the back and has the under tail coverts green and white. Found in the hills and better wooded parts of the country.

(No. 1281. *Treron nepalensis*.)

The second division of the Green-pigeon.

Tail not square, but rounded and greatly graduated, (*i.e.*, feathers of different lengths, the central pair being the longest).

Otherwise they have the same characteristics as the other green pigeons.

They may be known by the length of the two middle tail feathers.

(1) Middle pair of tail feathers *greatly elongated*, 2 or 3 inches longer than the next pair, *The Pin-tailed Green-pigeon*.

(2) Middle pair of tail feathers not so greatly elongated, *The Kolka Green-pigeon*.

THE PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON.

Has all the green-pigeon characteristics, with, in addition, a long parrot-like tail, and is possibly another case of mimicry. The sexes are different. Legs and feet red.

Male—General colouring green tinged with yellow, neck greyish, breast orange and pink, and wings edged with yellow. Length about $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tail being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Female—Wants the orange and pink on the breast and has a shorter tail.

This is a bird of the hills, and does not descend to the plains. I have personally only seen it on the hills east of Bhamo and Myitkyina ; but it has been recorded from the Shan States and Karen Hills. It also has the regular parrot like habit of using its bill for climbing up

branches. Its notes are different from the whistling ones of the common green-pigeon and are something like the subdued chattering of monkeys.

(No. 1282. *Sphenocerus apicanda*.)

THE KOLKA GREEN PIGEON.

Male—Crown of the head red, breast orange with a pinkish tinge, upper back grey passing into maroon red, remainder of plumage green with a yellow tinge. Length about 13 inches. Tail 5 inches, being wedge-shaped and not square.

Female—Wants the orange on the breast and red on the back.

This is a bird of the hills, recorded from both northern and southern Burma. Personally I have never seen it. It is said to have peculiarly agreeable notes and to be kept as a cage bird in India.

(No. 1283. *S. sphenurus*.)

B.—Imperial Pigeons.

The Imperial Pigeons have the following characteristics :—

(1) 14 tail feathers, (2) broad soled-feet, (3) *general colour* dark green or dark brown, (4) size large (17 to 20 inches).

Imperial pigeons build the usual type of nest, but only lay a single egg.

There are two kinds :—

THE GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON

Is the commonest, found in all the well-wooded parts of the country. A large bird about 17 inches in length. Head and neck a pearly grey, back and upper plumage dark green with a bronze tinge, under parts grey like the head, under tail coverts dark chestnut. Both sexes alike.

This is a very fine bird indeed, both for sport and the table. It has a very strong steady flight, and carries away a lot of shot. And gives excellent sport if one can find out its evening line of flight, as it is very regular in habits, coming more or less singly, so that one can be certain of having a good number of separate shots.

Burmese name for all Imperial and Wood-pigeon—*Hgnet-nga-nwa*.

(No. 1284. *Carpophaga aena*.)

C.—The Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon.

Rather a poor name for so fine a bird, especially as a great number of pigeons and doves have grey on the head. It is a much rarer bird

than the last, having been only recorded so far from the Shan States, Arracan and Tenasserim, and is a bird of the higher hills ; personally I have only met with it in the hills east of Bhamo. General colour dark brown, head grey, neck pinkish grey, upper back a rich coppery red, lower back dark grey, tail black edged with grey, chin and throat white, lower plumage pale grey and breast tinged with lilac. 18 to 20 inches in length. Bill and legs deep red. Both sexes alike.

(No. 1287. *Ducula griseicapilla*).

Those having 12 tail feathers.

THE BRONZE-WINGED OR EMERALD DOVE.

There is only one bird of this family. It has the following characteristics:—(1) 12 tail feathers, (2) feet suitable both for perching and walking on the ground, (3) back only dark green, (4) small in size.

A very common little bird in all well-wooded parts of the country, noticeable for its low rapid flight, and is generally met with singly or in pairs. Sexes of different plumage.

Male—Forehead and a streak over the eye whitish, top of the head bluish grey, a narrow streak down the neck the same; back and wings metallic dark green, lower back bronze with two grey cross bands; sides of the head, neck and under parts reddish; a narrow bar of white on the wings.

Female—Forehead and streak grey, sides of the neck brown; upper tail coverts brown. This dove makes the usual type of nest, and lays two creamy buff coloured eggs instead of pure white ones.

Burmese name—*Gyo-sein*.

(No. 1291. *Chalcophaps indica*).

PIGEONS AND DOVES.

The true Pigeons and Doves have the following characteristics.—

- (1) Twelve tail feathers.
- (2) Feet suited for perching and progression on the ground.
- (3) No green in their plumage.
- (4) Variable size.

And may be divided up as follows;—

Medium size—The Blue Rocks.

Large size—Wood-pigeons.

Small size—Doves.

D.—The Indian Blue Rock.

Very like the European blue-rock, from which all the different varieties of the domestic pigeon are descended. It differs from it in

having no white band on its lower back. The whole plumage is more or less a slaty blue with a metallic gloss, lower back and rump grey.

Whether this is an indigenous wild bird or only descended from domesticated birds which have gone wild, would be hard to say, as it is often to be seen consorting with unmistakeable domestic birds. Found along cliffs and haunting old pagodas and ruins in the dry zone.

Burmese name—*Hko*.

(No. 1292. *Columba intermedia*).

E.—Wood Pigeons.

Differ from the Imperial Pigeon, in having 12 tail feathers, and feet suitable for progression on the ground, there are three kinds:—

THE SPECKLED WOOD PIGEON.

A rare bird, found in the Himalayas, and so far only recorded from the Shan States and the hills in the Myitkyina district; but might possibly be met with on the other mountain ranges.

Male—Head and neck ashy-grey, body a ruddy brown, the feathers of the neck and back speckled with red and white, lower back grey; tail blackish, breast claret-coloured changing to grey on the lower parts. Length about 15 inches.

Female—Head brownish and back and breast duller. Nothing is known of its nesting habits.

(No. 1297. *Dendrotreron hodgsoni*.)

THE ASHY WOOD PIGEON.

Another rare Himalayan bird, which has been recorded from the Shan States. As it again appears in Formosa, it should be found on some of the higher ranges in Burma. Its general colour is dark grey; head ashy, a collar of black and buff feathers with whitish tips, the lower neck and upper back blackish, with a metallic gloss, the middle of back, wings, and tail brownish black, lower back with a grey tinge, chin and throat white, becoming buff on the collar; breast slate-coloured with metallic gloss, under parts buff. Length about 14 inches. Builds the usual type of nest and lays a single white egg.

(No. 1301. *Alsocomus pulchricollis*.)

THE PURPLE WOOD PIGEON.

Well distributed over Burma, but very local. I have shot it both in the Myitkyina district and near Rangoon where it is very fairly plentiful. It generally goes about singly or in pairs, and not in flocks

like imperial pigeons; and may be seen feeding in the evening in paddy-fields after the crops have been cleared. Its whole upper plumage is a rich chestnut with a metallic gloss, its head greyish white, rump slaty-grey. Length about 16 inches. The female is slightly smaller and duller in the colour. It builds the usual type of nest and lays a single white egg.

F.—Doves.

THE RUFOUS TURTLE DOVE.

The Doves differ from the Pigeons in having smaller heads and longer tails. This bird is found in all the better wooded parts of Upper Burma and the Shan States. It is bigger than the next species, which is such a familiar bird round our houses and compounds; it also has a deeper note which reminds one of the English wood pigeons' cooing. Its head, neck and back are a rich reddish-brown, the head having a greyish tinge, a patch of black feathers tipped with grey on each side of its neck forming a sort of collar, lower back dark grey, under parts reddish. Length about 13 inches. It builds the usual type of nest and lays two white eggs, breeding nearly the whole year round.

Burmese name for all Doves—*Gyo*.

(No. 1304. *Turter orientalis*.)

THE MALAY SPOTTED DOVE.

This is the common dove of Burma, found over the whole Province, and is very partial to cultivation and human habitations. Head grey, sides of the neck black, each feather with two white spots, back brown, each feather being darker in the centre, throat whitish under parts with a reddish tinge. Length about 12 inches. Breeds throughout the year, and often may be found nesting in the verandahs of Bungalows in Upper Burma, and if not persecuted becomes very tame. It is, however, very pugnacious with members of its own species and a pair may often be seen fighting and using their beaks and wings very effectively in making the feathers fly.

Burmese name—*Gyo-le-byauk*.

(No. 1308. *T. tigrinus*.)

THE BURMESE RING DOVE.

Is the big grey dove which is so common in the jungles of the dry-zone of Upper Burma. Head and neck grey, a black collar with a narrow white border above and below, back and upper parts greyish-brown; lower parts light grey. It is a larger and heavier bird than the common species, being about $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and with a shorter tail. Its notes are deeper, and it has, as it flies, an almost hawk-like call quite different to its ordinary notes. This bird differs

rom the Indian Ring Dove in having a broad yellow ring of bare skin round the eye.

Burmese name—*Gyo lin-bya*.

(No. 1310a. *T. xanthocyclus*.)

THE RED TURTLE DOVE.

A small dove which is more or less migratory in its habits, collecting in flocks during the cold weather and feeding in dried up paddy fields. It has a shorter tail for its size than the other doves and has a pigeon-like flight. The sexes are different.

Male—Head and neck grey, a simple black collar at the back of the neck; back and upper plumage a rich chestnut, lower back dark grey; tail broadly tipped with white; under parts greyish. Length 9 inches.

Female—Brown above instead of a rich chestnut. They generally breed in trees, placing the nest on a big branch so that it is invisible from below, and can only be found by seeing the bird fly out, and lay two creamy white eggs.

Burmese name—*Gyo-ni-bu*.

(No. 1311. *Cenopopelia tranquebarica*.)

THE BAR-TAILED CUCKOO DOVE.

A long tailed dove only found in densely clad hill-jungles. It has a single deep note which can be heard at a great distance and is well distributed along the hills, and is common both in the Myitkyina and the Toungoo hills. The sexes different.

Male—Forehead, cheeks, chin and throat buff; crown and sides of the head lilac; lower neck, back and upper plumage black with dark chestnut bars; central tail feathers black barred with rufous, the others grey and black barred with rufous, under parts grey.

Female—Like the male, but has under parts buff barred with brown. Length about 16 inches of which 8 constitutes the tail. Lays one or two creamy white eggs on the usual platform of twigs.

(No. 1312. *Macropygia tusalia*.)

LITTLE MALAY CUCKOO-DOVE.

A small dove which inhabits the hills of Southern Burma. Personally I have never come across it.

Male—Forehead and crown pale chestnut, darkening on the sides of the neck into a dull brown, glossed with metallic green and lilac on the lower neck and back; rest of upper plumage brown, under parts lighter in colour.

Females—Are smaller and duller in colour and have no metallic gloss. Length about 13 inches of which the tail is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

I have omitted the Barred Ground-dove which is found in the Malay Peninsula and Southern Tenasserim. It is a small brown and black-barred dove about 7 inches in length.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIRDS OF BURMA.

BURMA being entirely shut in on all sides, either by high mountain ranges or by the sea, has been able to develop its own fauna, besides attracting many from the neighbouring countries, and is accordingly very rich in its variety of birds. In the West we find Indian and Himalayan ones or their local types, in the North-East Chinese, and in the South-East Siamese and Malayan; whilst in the central plains we have a few birds peculiar to Burma alone. Many are common to the whole province whilst others are very local in their distribution.

I have divided up the country into the following zones or districts; unfortunately in many of them the birds are very little known, but should be the same as those found in the bordering districts.

I. *Tenasserim*—Has been well explored by many well-known naturalists. I have taken the distribution from The Fauna of British India. It will be seen that many species are not found in other parts of Burma, a great number of them being Malayan.

II. *Lower Burma*—Has also been well worked; the distribution is taken from the same source.

III. *The Dry-Zone*—May be described as the Southern portion of Upper Burma and is bordered on the North by the Upper Chindwin and Katha districts. The bird life of the whole is practically the same. I have taken Mr. K. C. Macdonald's "List of the Myingyan Birds," in the B. N. H. Society's Journal of 1906-07 as typical.

IV. *The Southern Shan States*—Have been particularly well worked and I have made up my list from the following sources:—

Col. C. T. Bingham's List in the J. A. S. of Bengal. Vol. LXIX, Part II, 1900.

Col. C. T. Bingham's List in The Ibis for October 1903.

Col. G. Rippon's Lists in The Ibis for October 1901.

V. *Bhamo District*—has only been partially worked by myself and Col. G. Rippon who kindly gave me his list of Birds. These lists will be published in B. N. H. Society's Journal Vol. XIX.

VI. *Myitkyina*—practically unknown, I once collected a few birds some years ago in this district. Its fauna should be almost the same as that of Bhamo, with the addition of some Assam and Manipur forms.

VII. *The Upper Chindwin*—This list is very incomplete and is taken from—

Mr. E. W. Oates and Major A. Mears's list in the B. N. H. S. Journal for November 1907.

Mr. C. Hopwood's short list in the B. N. H. S. Journal for April 1908.

VIII. *The Northern Chin Hills*—Absolutely unknown and should hold a lot of new birds. I have therefore given many Manipur and Assam birds which may occur. To the North there remains yet the high peak of Saramati 12,000 ft. which probably has a fauna of its own.

IX. *The South Chin Hills and Mt. Victoria*—Has been well worked by Col. Rippon, and I have made up a list from birds presented by him to the Natural History Museum.

X. *Arracan*—Practically unknown ; many Indian birds probably find their way down the coast ; those mentioned are taken from The Fauna of India.

The numbers quoted refer to The Fauna of India and are given for easy reference. Birds not included in that work have a small initial letter after the numeral ; I have given as far as possible a reference to where their description may be found.

Two spare columns have been left to enable any one wishing to note Birds of their districts.

No. in Fauna B. India Birds.		Sub-Family Paridae.										Tennessee.										Lower Burma.										Dry Zone.										Southern Shan States										Bhamo.										Upper Chin- win.										Mt. Victoria.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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FAMILY PARADOXORNITHINÆ.

No. in Fauna	B. India birds.		Tenasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan States.	Bhamo.	Upper Chin.	Mt. Victoria.
FAMILY CRATEROPODIDÆ—continued.									
Sub-Family <i>Timeliinæ</i> —continued.									
131	Pomatorhinus hypoleucus (Blyth).	Arracan Scimitar Babbler	...	Manipur, Arracan					
132	Pomatorhinus tickelli, Blyth	Tickell's Scimitar Babbler	...	....				+	
133	Xiphorhamphus superciliaris, (Blyth)	Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler	...	Manipur.					
Sub-Family <i>Timeliina</i> .									
134	Timelia jerdoni, Sharpe	The Burmese Red-capped Babbler	...	In damp localities					
137	Gampsorhynchus rufulus, Blyth	White-headed Shrike-Babbler...	...	Assam, Myitkyina, Arracan.				+	+
138	Gampsorhynchus torquatus, Hume	King-necked Shrike-Babbler	...	Karennee					
139	Fycorhis sinensis, (Gm.)	Yellow-eyed Babbler	...	In most localities					+
141	Pycorhis altirostris, (Jerd.)	Jerdon's Babbler	...	....					
142	Pellorneum mandellii, Blandf.	Mandell's Spotted Babbler	...	Manipur					
143	Pellorneum minus, Hume	Sharpe's Spotted Babbler	...	Manipur-Thayetmyo				+	
145	Pellorneum subochraceum, Swinh	Burmese Spotted Babbler	...	Lower Burma					
146	Pellorneum palustre, Jerd.	Marsh Spotted Babbler	...	A-sam.					
148	Pellorneum ignotum, Hume	Assamese Babbler	...	Assam					+
148 ^a	Drymocataphus cinnamomeus, Ripp, (B.B.O.C. Vol. XI, p. 12.)	Rippon's Babbler	...	....					
149	Drymocataphus nigricapitatus (Eyton).	Black-capped Babbler	...	Malay Peninsula					
150	Drymocataphus rubiginosus, (Wald)	Rufous Babbler	...	Karennee (no other locality)					
151	Drymocataphus tickelli (Blyth)	Tickell's Babbler	...	Karennee					
152	Drymocataphus assamensis, Sharpe	Austen's Babbler	...	Assam.					+
153	Corythocichla brevicaudata, (Blyth)	Short-tailed Babbler	...	...					
154	Corythocichla striata (Wald.)	Streaked Babbler	...	Manipur.					+

FAMILY CRATEROPODIDÆ—continued.

Sub-Family *Sibilinæ*—concluded.

233	<i>Ixulus humilis</i> , Hume	...	Davison's <i>Ixulus</i>	...	Muleyit Mt.	...
233a	<i>Ixulus clarki</i> , Gutes (App., Vol. IV, Birds, p. 481.)	...	Brown-capped <i>Ixulus</i>	...	Discovered on Byingyi Hill	...
234	<i>Herpornis xantholeuca</i> , Hodgs.	...	White-bellied <i>Herpornis</i>	...	In suitable localities	...

Sub-Family *Liotrichinæ*.

235	<i>Liotrix lutea</i> (Scop.)	...	Red-billed Liotrix	...	Assam, Arracan China	...
236	<i>Cutia nepalensis</i> , Hodgs.	...	Nepalese <i>Cutia</i>	...	Manipur Karennce	...
237	<i>Pteruthius erythropterus</i> (Vig.)	...	Red-winged Shrike-tit	...	Manipur	...
238	<i>Pteruthius aralatus</i> , Tick.	...	Tickell's Shrike-tit	...	Mitkyina	...
239	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i> , Hodgs.	...	Thestnut-throated Shrike-tit	...	Manipur	...
240	<i>Pteruthius intermedius</i> (Hume)...	...	Hume's Shrike-tit	...	Toungoo	...
241	<i>Pteruthius xanthochloris</i> , Hodgs. ...	...	Green Shrike-tit	...	Himalayas	...
242	<i>Æthorhynchus lafresnayii</i> (Hartl.)	...	Great Iora	...	Arracan, Malay Peninsula ...	...
243	<i>Ægithina tiphia</i> (L)	...	Common Iora	...	Common everywhere in the plains.	...
244	<i>Ægithina viridissima</i> (Horsp.)	...	Green Iora	...	Malay Peninsula	...
247	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> , (Temm.)	...	Gold-fronted Chloropsis	...	In suitable localities	...
249	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i> (J. & S.)	...	Orange-bellied Chloropsis	...	In suitable localities	...
250	<i>Chloropsis chloroccephala</i> , (Wald.)...	...	Burmese Chloropsis	...	In suitable localities	...
251	<i>Chloropsis zosterops</i> (Vig.)	...	Malachite-shouldered Chloropsis	...	Malay Peninsula	...
253	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i> , (Temm.)...	...	Blue-whiskered Chloropsis	...	Malay Peninsula	...
254	<i>Irena puella</i> (Lath.)	...	Fairy Blue-bird	...	In suitable localities	...
255	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i> (Hodgs.)	...	Sultan-bird	...	In suitable localities	...

256	<i>Hilarocichla rufiventris</i> (Blyth)	...	Rufous-bellied Shrike-tit	...	Himalayas	...	+	+	+	+
257	<i>Mesia argenteaurea</i> (Hodgs.)	...	Silver-eared Mesia	...	In suitable localities	...	+	++	+	+
256	<i>Minla igneincta</i> , (Hods)	...	Red-tailed Minla	...	Manipur	...	+	+	+	+
261	<i>Psaroglossa spiloptera</i> (Vig.)	...	Spotted-wing	...	Manipur, Karennie, Myit-kyina.	...	+	+	+	+
<i>Sub-Family Erachypodinae.</i>										
263	<i>Crimiger flavocolus</i> (Gould)	...	White-throated Bulbul	...	Manipur, Myitkyina	...	+	++	+	+
264	<i>Crimiger burmanicus</i> , (Oates)	...	Burmese white-throated Bulbul	...	Karennie	...	+	++	+	+
265	<i>Crimiger gutturalis</i> (Mull.)	...	Malayan white-throated Bulbul	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+	++	+	+
266	<i>Crimiger griseiceps</i> , Hume	...	Hume's white-throated Bulbul	...	Thayetmyo to Rangoon	...	+	++	+	+
267	<i>Tricholestes criniger</i> , (Hay),	...	Hairy-backed Bulbul	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+	++	+	+
268	<i>Allophoxus phaecephalus</i> (Hartl.)	...	Crestless white-throated Bulbul.	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+	++	+	+
269	<i>Hypsipetes psaroides</i> , Vig.	...	Himalayan black Bulbul	...	Manipur, Arracan	...	+	++	+	+
270	<i>Hypsipetes concolor</i> (Blyth)	...	Burmese black Bulbul	...	Karennie	...	+	++	+	+
271 ^a	<i>Cerasophila thompsoni</i> , Bingham	...	Bingham's Bulbul	...	.....	...	+	++	+	+
272	<i>Hemixus flavala</i> , Hodgs.	...	Brown-eared Bulbul	...	Manipur, Arracan, Myit-kyina.	...	+	++	+	+
273	<i>Hemixus davisoni</i> , Hume	...	Davison's brown-eared Bulbul	...	.....	...	+	++	+	+
274	<i>Hemixus hildebrandi</i> , Hume	...	Hildebrand's brown-eared Bulbul.	...	.....	...	+	++	+	+
274 ^a	<i>Hemixus holti</i> . (Swinh.) (Cat. Birds, B. M., Vol. VI, p. 61).	...	Swinhoe's Bulbul	...	China	...	+	++	+	+
275	<i>Hemixus maclellandi</i> (Horsf.)	...	Rufous-bellied Bulbul	...	Manipur, Arracan	...	+	++	+	+
276	<i>Hemixus tickelli</i> , (Blyth)	...	Tickell's Bulbul	...	Myitkyina	...	+	++	+	+
277	<i>Aleurus striatus</i> , (Blyth)	...	Striated green Bulbul	...	Manipur	...	+	++	+	+
279	<i>Molpastes burmanicus</i> (Sharpe)	...	Burmese red-vented Bulbul	...	Manipur	...	+	++	+	+
280	<i>Molpastes nigripileus</i> (Blyth)	...	Tenasserim red-vented Bulbul.	...	Toungoo Hills	...	+	++	+	+
281	<i>Molpastes atricapillus</i> (Vieill)	...	Chinese red-vented Bulbul	...	Karennie	...	+	++	+	+
287	<i>Xanthixus flavescens</i> (Blyth)	...	Blyth's Bulbul	...	Manipur, Myitkyina, hills above 4,000	...	+	++	+	+

No. in Fauna B. India birds.	FAMILY CRATEROPODIDÆ—concluded. Sub-Family Brachypodinae—concluded.		Tenasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan State.	Bhamo.	Upper Chindwin.	Mt. Victoria.
288	Otocompsa emeria (L.)	...	Bengal Red-whiskered Bulbul	In all suitable localities in the plains.	+	+	+	+	+
290	Otocompsa flaviventris, (Tick.)	...	Black-crested Yellow Bulbul...	In all suitable localities in the plains.	+	+	+	+	+
291	Pinarocichla euptilosa (Jard. and Selby).	...	Crested brown Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
292	Spizixus canifrons, (Blyth)	...	Finch-billed Bulbul	Manipur	+	+	+	+	+
293	Trachycomus ochrocephalus (Gm.)	...	Yellow-crowned Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
294	Iole malaccensis (Blyth)	...	Streaked Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
296	Iole virescens, (Blyth)	...	Olive Bulbul	Manipur, Arracan, Karennee.	+	+	+	+	+
298	Pycnonotus analis (Horsf.)	...	Yellow-vented Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
298a	Pycnonotus xanthocephalus, Anders.	...	Anderson's Bulbul	Karennee	+	+	+	+	+
299	Pycnonotus finlaysoni, Strickl.	...	Finlayson's Stripe-throated Bulbul.	.....	+	+	+	+	+
300	Pycnonotus davisoni (Hume)	...	Davison's Stripe-throated Bulbul.	Akyab, Rangoon	+	+	+	+	+
304	Pycnonotus cyaniventris, Blyth	...	Blue-bellied Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
306	Pycnonotus blanfordi, Jerd.	...	Blanford's Bulbul	In the plains, and open jungle.	+	+	+	+	+
307	Pycnonotus plumosus, Blyth	...	Large Olive Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
308	Pycnonotus simplex, Less.	...	Moore's Olive Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
309	Pycnonotus pusillus, Salv.	...	Small Olive Bulbul	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+
310	Microtarsus melanocephalus (Gm.)	...	Black-headed Bulbul	Arracan, Karennee, Assam	+	+	+	+	+
311	Microtarsus cinereiventris (Blyth).	...	Grey-bellied Bulbul	Assam	+	+	+	+	+

FAMILY SITTIDÆ.									
315	<i>Sitta himalayensis</i> , J & S.	...	White-tailed Nuthatch	...	Manipur	...	+	+	+
316	<i>Sitta cinnamomeiventris</i> , Blyth	...	Cinnamon-bellied Nuthatch	...	Manipur	...	+	+	+
317	<i>Sitta neglecta</i> , Wald.	...	Burmese Nuthatch	...	Karennee	...	+	+	+
318	<i>Sitta nagaensis</i> , Godw.-Aust	...	Austen's Nuthatch	...	Naga Hills	...	+	+	+
318 ^a	<i>Sitta victoriae</i> , Ripp., (B. B. O. C., Vol. XIV, p. 84).	...	The Mt. Victoria Nuthatch	...	.....	...	+	+	+
319	<i>Sitta magna</i> , Wardl. Ramsay	...	Giant Nuthatch	...	Karennee	...	+	+	+
324	<i>Sitta formosa</i> , Blyth	...	Beautiful Nuthatch	...	Assam	...	+	+	+
325	<i>Sitta frontalis</i> , Horsf.	...	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	...	In suitable localities	...	+	+	+
FAMILY DICRURIDÆ.									
326	<i>Dicrurus annectens</i> (Hodgs.)	...	Crow-billed Drongo	...	Cold weather visitor-Assam, Myitkyina.	...	+	+	+
327	<i>Dicrurus ater</i> (Herm.)	...	Black Drongo	...	Common everywhere in the plains.	...	+	+	+
329	<i>Dicrurus nigrescens</i> , Oates	...	Tenasserim Ashy Drongo	...	Rangoon, Pegu	...	+	+	+
332	<i>Dicrurus leucogenys</i> (Wald.)	...	White-cheeked Drongo	...	.....	...	+	+	+
333	<i>Dicrurus cineraceus</i> (Horsf.)	...	Grey Drongo	...	▲ winter visitor to the plains, and to be found in suitable localities.	...	+	+	+
334	<i>Chaptalia aenea</i> , (Vieill.)	...	Bronzed Drongo	...	In suitable localities	...	+	+	+
335	<i>Chibia hottentotta</i> (L.)	...	Hair-crested Drongo	...	In suitable localities	...	+	+	+
339	<i>Bhringa renifer</i> , (Lemm)	...	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	...	In suitable localities in the hills.	...	+	+	+
340	<i>Dissemurus paradiseus</i> (L.)	...	Larger Racket-tailed Drongo	...	In suitable localities in the plains.	...	+	+	+

FAMILY CERTHIDÆ.

343	<i>Certhia nepalensis</i> , Hodgs.	...	Nepalese Tree-creeper	...	Naga Hills.	...
344	<i>Certhia discolor</i> , Blyth	...	Sikkim Tree-creeper	...	Naga Hills, Karenuee	...
344a	<i>Certhia Victoria</i> , Ripp. (B. B. O. C., Vol. XVI, p. 87.)	...	Mt. Victoria Tree-creeper	...	.....	...
344b	<i>Certhia Yunnanensis</i> , Sharpe (B. B. O. C., Vol. XIII, p. 11).	...	The Yunnan Tree-creeper	...	.....	...
345	<i>Certhia manipurensis</i> , Hume	...	Hume's Tree-creeper	...	Manipur.	...
354	<i>Urocichla longicaudata</i> (Moore)	...	Long-Tailed Wren	...	Assam	...
355a	<i>Urocichla reptata</i> , Bingham (B. B. O. C., Vol. XIII, p. 55).	...	Bingham's Tailed Wren	...	.....	...
355b	<i>Urocichla oatesi</i> , Ripp. (B. B. O. C., Vol. XIV, p. 83).	...	Mt. Victoria Wren	...	.....	...
355c	<i>Urocichla kauriensis</i> , Harington, (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 8, Vol. II, Sept. 1908.)	...	The Kachin Hills Wren	...	.....	...
355d	<i>Urocichla sinlumensis</i> , Haring (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 8, Vol. II, Sept. 1908.)	...	The Sinlum Wren	...	.....	...
357	<i>Urocichla pusilla</i> , Hodgs.	...	Brown Wren	...	Assam, Karenuee	...

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ.

360	<i>Locustella certhiola</i> (Pall.)	...	Pallas' Grasshopper Warbler	...	Winter visitor	...
361	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i> (Tem.)	...	Streaked Grasshopper Warbler.	...	Winter visitor	...
363	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i> (H. & E.)	...	Indian Great Reed-Warbler	...	Winter Visitor Assam to Pegu, a few remain and breed.	...

Tenasserim.	++	++	+	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan States.	Blamo.	Upper Chindwin.	Mt. Victoria.
Lower Burma.	+++	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+

736 73)	<i>Erythrura prasina</i> (Sparrm.) ... Long-tailed Munia <i>Sporaginus flaviventris</i> (Wal- Burmese red Munia lace.)	... Malay Peninsula ... In suitable localities, Bhamo southwards.	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
743	<i>Mycerobas melanoxanthus</i> (Hodgs.) Spotted-winged Grosteak	... Manipur	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ.										
Sub-Family <i>Coccothraustina</i> .										
748 ^a	<i>Pyrrhula victoriae</i> , Ripp.	... Mt. Victoria Bull-finch (B. B. O. C. Vol. XVI p. 47.)	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
760 ^a	<i>Propasser vinaceous</i> , Verr (Cat. Birds, B. M. Vol. XII p. 416).	The vinaceous Rose-finch	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
761	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> (Pall.)	Common Rose-Finch	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
776	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (L.)	House-Sparrow	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
779	<i>Passer montanus</i> (L.)	Tree-Sparrow	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
780	<i>Passer cinnamomeus</i> (Gould)	Cinnamon Tree-Sparrow	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
781	<i>Passer flaveolus</i> , Blyth	Pegu House-Sparrow	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	++

No. in
B. India Fauna

FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ--concluded.

Alaudula raytal (Buchand Ham) ... Ganges Sand-lark
Mirafra assamica, McClell. ... Bengal bush-lark
Mirafra microptera, Hume ... I.arnese bush-lark

... Sandy rivers
... Arracan
... ..

FAMILY NECTARINIIDÆ.

Sub-Family Nectariniinae,

Chalcostetha pectoralis (Temm.) ... Maklot's Sun-bird
Æthopyga seheriæ, (Tick.) ... Himalayan yellow-backed Sun-
bird.

... Malay Peninsula
Manipur, Myitkyina

Æthopyga andersoni, Oates ... Anderson's yellow-backed Sun-
bird.

... ..

Æthopyga cara, Hume ... Tenasserim yellow-backed Sun-
bird.

... ..

Æthopyga victoriae, Ripp. B. B. O. Mt. Victoria Sun-bird

... ..

Æthopyga ignicauda (Hodgs.) ... Fire-tailed yellow-backed Sun-
bird.

... Manipur

Æthopyga gouldiæ (Vig.) ... Mrs. Gould's yellow-backed Sun-
bird.

... Manipur, Arracan

Æthopyga dabryi (Verr.) ... Dabry's yellow-backed Sun-
bird.

... Karennee

Æthopyga saturata (Hodgs.) ... Black-breasted yellow-backed
Sun-bird.

... Manipur

No. in Fauna B. India Birds.	FAMILY DICEIDE—concluded.									
	Tenasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan State.	Bhamo.	Upper Chin- win.	Mt. Victoria.			
915	Dicaeum ignipectus (Hodgs.)	...	Fire-breasted Flower pecker ...	...	Manipur, Kauennee	...	+			
917	Dicaeum olivaceum, Wald.	...	Plain-coloured Flower pecker ...	...	Manipur	...	+			
919	Dicaeum erythrorhynchus (Lath.)	...	Tickell's Flower-pecker ...	...	Assam, Arracan	...	++			
922	Eiprisoma modestum (Hume)	...	Hume's Flower-pecker ...	...	Assam, Myatkyin	...	++			
923	Prionochilus ignicapillus (Eyton)	...	Crimson-breasted Flower-pecker	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+			
924	Prionochilus maculatus (Temm.)	...	White-throated Flower-pecker	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+			
925	Pachyglossa melanoxantha, Hodgs.	...	Yellow-bellied Flower-pecker..	...	Naga Hills	...	+			
FAMILY PITUIDE.										
926	Anthocincla phayrei, Blyth	...	Phayre's Pitta	...	East of Toungoo	...	+			
927	Pitta nepalensis (Hodgs.)	...	Blue-naped Pitta	...	Manipur, Arracan	...	+			
928	Pitta catesi (Hume)	...	Fulvous Pitta	...	Kauennee	...	+			
929	Pitta carulea (Raffles)	...	Giant Pitta	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+			
930	Pitta cyanea, Blyth	...	Blue Pitta	...	Assam, Arracan	...	+			
931	Pitta cyanoptera, Temm.	...	Lesser blue-winged Pitta	...	Arracan	...	+			
932	Pitta megarhyncha, Schleg.	...	Larger blue-winged Pitta	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+			
934	Pitta coccinea, Eyton	...	Malayan scarlet Pitta	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+			
935	Pitta cucullata, Hartl.	...	Green-breasted Pitta	...	Manipur, Arracan	...	+			
936	Pitta gurneyi, Hume	...	Gurney's Pitta	...	Malay Peninsula	...	+			

983	<i>Micropternus phaeocephus</i> (Blyth.) ...	Northern rufous Wood-pecker.	In suitable localities	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
984	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i> (Vieill.) ...	Malayan rufous Wood-pecker...	Malay Peninsula	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
988	<i>Tiga javanensis</i> (Ljung.) ...	Common golden-backed three-toed Wood-pecker.	In suitable localities	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
989	<i>Tiga shorci</i> (Vig.) ...	Himalayan golden-backed three toed Wood-pecker.	In suitable localities	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
990	<i>Gauropicoides rafflesii</i> (Vig.) ...	Raffles' three-toed Wood-pecker	Malay Peninsula	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
992	<i>Chrysocolaptes gutticristatus</i> , (Tick.)	Tickell's golden-backed Wood-pecker.	In suitable localities	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
994	<i>Hemicercus sordidus</i> (Eyt.) ...	Grey-and-buff Wood-pecker ...	Malay Peninsula	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
995	<i>Hemicercus canente</i> (Less.) ...	Heart-spotted Wood-pecker ...	Malay Peninsula	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
996	<i>Hemilophus pulverulentus</i> (Temm.)	Great slaty Wood-pecker ...	In suitable localities	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
998	<i>Thriponax feddeni</i> (Blanford.) ...	Burmese great black Wood-pecker.	In suitable localities	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sub-Family Picumninae.</i>										
1001	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i> , Burton ...	Speckled Piculet	In suitable localities, Myit-kyina.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1002	<i>Sasia ochracea</i> , Hodgs. ...	Rufous Piculet	In suitable localities, Myit-kyina.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sub-Family Iynginae.</i>										
1003	<i>Iynx torquilla</i> , Linn ...	Common Wryneck	Winter visitor, Karennee ...	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

SUB-ORDER MEROPES.

FAMILY MEROPIDÆ.

1026	<i>Merops viridis</i> , Linn.	...	Common Indian, Bee-eater	...	Common everywhere	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1027	<i>Merops philippinus</i> , Linn.	...	Blue-tailed, Bee-eater	...	In most localities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1030	<i>Melittophagus swinhoii</i> (Hume)	...	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	...	Locally distributed	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1031	<i>Nyctiorhis athertoni</i> , (Jard & S.)	...	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	...	In suitable forests	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1032	<i>Nyctiorhis amictus</i> (Temm.)	...	Red-bearded Bee-eater	...	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

SUB-ORDER HALCYONES.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ.

1033	<i>Ceryle varia</i> , Strickl.	...	Indian pied Kingfisher	...	Common everywhere near water.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1034	<i>Ceryle lugubris</i> (Temm.)	...	Himalayan pied Kingfisher	...	Only found in the hills	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1035	<i>Alcedo isipida</i> , Linn.	...	Common Kingfisher	...	Common everywhere	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1036	<i>Alcedo beavani</i> , Wald.	...	Beavan's Kingfisher	...	Locally distributed	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1037	<i>Alcedo meninting</i> , Horsf	...	Malayan Kingfisher	...	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1038	<i>Alcedo grandis</i> , Blyth	...	Blyth's Kingfisher	...	Assam Hills.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1039	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i> , Temm.	...	Broad-zoned Kingfisher	...	Malay Peninsula	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1040	<i>Ceyx tridactyla</i> (Pall.)	...	Indian three-toed Kingfisher	...	In suitable localities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1041	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i> (Pearson).	...	Brown-winged Kingfisher	...	Tidal rivers, sea coast	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1043	<i>Pelargopsis gural</i> (Pearson)	...	Brown-headed, stork-billed Kingfisher.	...	In suitable localities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1944	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> , (Linn.)	...	White-breasted Kingfisher	...	Common everywhere	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1045	<i>Halcyon pileata</i> (Bodd.)	...	Black-capped Kingfisher	...	Locally distributed	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1045	<i>Callialeyon lilacina</i> (Sws.)	...	Ruddy Kingfisher	...	Locally distributed, but rare	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1047	<i>Sauropatis chloris</i> (Bodd.)	...	White-collared Kingfisher	...	Sea coast	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

No. in Fauna
B. India Birds.

ORDER ANISODACTYLI—concluded.

SUB-ORDER HALCYONES.—concluded.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ.—concluded.

1049 Caridagrus concretus (Temm.) ... Sumatran Kingfisher ... Malay Peninsula ...
1050 Carcineutes pulchellus (Horsf.) ... Banded Kingfisher ... Malay Peninsula ...

SUB-ORDER BUCEROTES.

FAMILY BUCEROTIDÆ.

1051 Dichoceros bicornis (Linn.) ... Great Hornbill ... In well-wooded tracts ...
1053 Anthracoceros albirostris, (Shaw and Nodd.) ... Indo-Burmese pied Hornbill ... In well-wooded tracts ...
1054 Rhytidoceros undulatus (Shaw) ... Malayan wreathed Hornbill ... Manipur, Arracan ...
1055 Rhytidoceros subfucollis. (Blyth) ... Blyth's wreathed Hornbill ... Arracan, Malay P. ...
1057 Aceros nepualensis (Hodgs.) ... Rufous-necked Hornbill ... In the hills, Assam, Karennee ...
1058 Anorrhinus galeritus (Temm.) ... Bushy-crested Hornbill ... Malay Peninsula ...
1059 Ptilolaemus tickelli (Blyth) ... Tickell's Hornbill ... Only known from hills East of Moulmein ...
1060 Ptiloalmus austeni (Jerd.) ... Godwin-Austen's Hornbill ... Manipur. ...
1061 Bereuicornis coratus (Raffles) ... Long-crested Hornbill ... Malay Peninsula ...
1065 Rhinoplax vigil (Frost.) ... Helmeted Hornbill ... Malay Peninsula ...

Tenasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan States.	Bhamo.	Upper Chin- win.	Mt. Victoria.
++	+		++	++	++	

No. in Fauna
B. India Birds.

ORDER MACROCHIRIS—concluded.

SUB-ORDER CYPSELI—concluded

FAMILY CYPSELIDÆ—concluded. ...

Sub-Family Macropterygina.

Macropteryx coronata (Tick.) ... Indian crested Swift
Macropteryx longipennis (Rafin.) ... Malayan crested Swift
Macropteryx comata (Temm.) ... Tufted tree Swift

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Southern Shan

Dry Zone.

Lower Burma.

Tenasserim.

Upper Chin-

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SUB-ORDER CAPRIMULGI.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Caprimulgus monticola Frankl. ... Franklin's Nightjar
Caprimulgus asiaticus, Lath. ... Common Indian Nightjar
Caprimulgus europæus Linn. ... European Nightjar
Caprimulgus macurus, Horsf. ... Horsfield's Nightjar
Caprimulgus indicus, Lath. ... Jungle Nightjar
Lycornis cerviniceps, Gould ... Great eared Nightjar

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ORDER ACCIPITRES.

FAMILY PANDIONIDÆ.

1189 Pandion haliaëtus (Linn.) ... Osprey ... Winter visitor ... +

FAMILY VULTURIDÆ.

1191 Otogyps calvus (Scop) ... Black or king Vulture ... In suitable localities +
 1195 Gyps tenuirostris Hodgs. ... Himalayan long-billed Vulture. ... In suitable localities + +
 1196 Pseudogyps bengalensis (Gm.) ... Indian white-backed Vulture... In suitable localities + + +

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ.

Sub-Family Falconinæ.

1202 Aquila bifasciata, Gray ... Steppe Eagle ... Winter visitor ... +
 1203 Aquila vindhiana, Frankl. ... Indian Tawny Eagle ... In the dry zone ... +
 1205 Aquila maculata (Gm.) ... Large spotted Eagle ... In suitable localities ... +
 1206 Aquila hastata (Less.) ... Small Indian Spotted Eagle ... Arracan. ... + +
 1207 Hieræetus fasciatus (Vieill.) ... Bonelli's Eagle ... In the dry zone ... + +
 1208 Hieræetus pennatus (Gmel.) ... Booted Eagle ... In suitable localities ... +
 1210 Ictinaëtus malayensis (Reinw.) ... Black Eagle ... Rare ... +
 1212 Spizaëtus limnaëtus (Horsf.) ... Changeable Hawk Eagle ... In suitable localities ... +
 1215 Spizaëtus albiniger (Blyth.) ... Blyth's Hawk Eagle ... Malay Peninsula ... +
 1217 Spilornis cheela (Lath.) ... Crested Serpent Eagle ... In suitable localities ... +
 1220 Butastur teesa (Frankl.) ... White-eyed Buzzard Eagle ... In suitable localities ... +
 1221 Butastur liventer (Temm.) ... Rufous-winged Buzzard Eagle
 1222 Butastur indicus (Gm.) ... Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle ... Malay Peninsula ... +
 1223 Haliaëtus leucorhynchus (Pall.) ... Pallas' Fishing Eagle ... In suitable localities ... +
 1224 Haliaëtus leucogaster (Gm.) ... White-bellied Sea Eagle ... Sea-coast ... + +

No. in Fauna B. India Birds.			Tenasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan States.	Bhamo.	Upper Chind- win.	Mt. Victoria.
ORDER COLUMBÆ.—concluded.									
FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ.—concluded.									
Sub-Family Carpophaginae.									
1284	Carpophaga zænea (Linn.)	...	...	...	+	++	++	+	++
1287	Ducula griseicapilla, Wald.	...	...	...	++	++	++	+	++
			In suitable localities						
			In the hills						
Sub-Family Phabinae.									
1291	Chalcophaps indica (Linn.)	...	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
			In suitable localities						
Sub-Family Columbinae.									
1292	Columba intermedia, Strickl.	...	...	Not	+	++	+	+	+
1297	Dendrocygna hodgsoni (Vig.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1301	Alsecomus pulchricollis (Hodgs.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1302	Alsecomus puniceus, Tick.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1304	Turtur orientalis (Lath.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1308	Turtur tigrinus (Temm.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1310a	Turtur xanthocyclus (Newman)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Avicultural Mag. 1906 P. 321).								
1311	Enopopelia tranquebarica (Herm.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1312	Macropygia fusalia (Hodgs.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1314	Macropygia ruficeps (Temm.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1315	Geopelia striata, Linn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			In suitable localities						
			In the hills						
			Karenee						
			Extreme South of Tenas- serim						

ORDER GALLINÆ.

SUB-ORDER ALECTROPODES.

FAMILY PHASIANIDÆ.

1325	<i>Pavo muticus</i> , Linn.	...	Burmese or Javan Pea-Fowl	...	In suitable localities	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1326	<i>Argusianus argus</i> (Linn.)	...	Argus Pheasant	...	Extreme South of Tenas- serim.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1327	<i>Polyplectrum chinquis</i> (Müll.)	...	Grey Peacock-Pheasant	...	In suitable localities	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1328	<i>Gallus ferrugineus</i> (Linn.)	...	Red Jungle-Fowl	...	In suitable localities	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1331	<i>Phasianus humiæ</i> (Hume)	...	Mrs. Hume's Pheasant	...	Manipur and Chin Hills	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1331a	<i>Phasianus burmanicus</i> , Oates	...	Ruby-Mine Pheasant	...	Ruby mines and Eastern Hills.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1332	<i>Phasianus elegans</i> , Elliot	...	Stone's Pheasant	...	China, Northern Shan States, Myitkyina.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1332	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i> (Leadb.)	...	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	...	Myitkyina	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1335	<i>Lophura rufa</i> , (Rall.)	...	Vieillot's fire-backed Pheasant.	...	Extreme South of Tenas- serim.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1339	<i>Gennæus horsfieldi</i> (Gray)	...	Black-breasted Kalij Pheasant.	...	Manipur, Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1340	<i>Gennæus lineatus</i> (Vig.)	...	Burmese Silver Pheasant	...	Mandalay Southwards	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(a)	<i>Gennæus sharpei</i> , Oates	...	Sharpe's Silver Pheasant	...	Papun, Karennee, Keng- Tung.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(b)	<i>Gennæus wickhami</i> , Oates	...	Wickham's Silver Pheasant	...	Falam, Chin-Hills	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(c)	<i>Gennæus oatesi</i> , Grant	...	Oates' Silver Pheasant	...	Arracan Yomas	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(d)	<i>Gennæus cuvieri</i> , Temm.	...	Cuvier's Silver Pheasant	...	Myitkyina	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(e)	<i>Gennæus affinis</i> , Oates	...	.....	...	Yaw, Pakokku District,	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(f)	<i>Gennæus williamsi</i> , Oates	...	William Silver Pheasant	...	Katha, across to Wuntho.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(g)	<i>Gennæus rufipes</i> , Oates	...	Red-footed Silver Pheasant	...	Ruby Mines District.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(h)	<i>Gennæus andersoni</i> (Elliot)	...	Anderson's Silver Pheasant	...	East of Bhamo	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(i)	<i>Gennæus ripponi</i> , Sharpe	...	Silver Pheasant	...	Keng-Tung, East of Bhamo and Yunnan.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(j)	<i>Gennæus nisibetti</i> , Oates	...	Nisbett's Silver Pheasant	...	Sadon, Myitkyina.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(k)	<i>Gennæus davisoni</i> , Grant	...	Davison's Silver Pheasant	...	North-East of Bhamo.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
(l)	<i>Gennæus obscurus</i> , Oates	...	Dusky silver Pheasant	...	Katha.	...	+	+	+	+	+	+

No. in Fauna B. India Birds.	ORDER GALLINÆ—concluded.									
	SUB-ORDER ALECTOROPODES—concluded.									
	FAMILY PHASIANIDÆ—concluded.									
(u)	Gennæus cliffordi, Oates	...	Clifford's Silver Pheasant	...	Myitkyina					
(u)	Gennæus assimilis, Oates	...	Allied Silver Pheasant	...	Ruby Mines.					
(u)	Gennæus prendergasti, Oates	...	.....	...	Arracan Hill Tracts.					
(u)	Gennæus macdonaldi, Oates	...	.....	...	Mt. Victoria to Fort White.					
(u)	Gennæus batemani, Oates	...	.....	...	Katha, Myitkyina, Bhamo, takes the place of Horsf. Myitkyina					
1314a	Tragopan temminckii, Gray (Cat. Birds. B. M. Vol. XXII P. 275).	...	The Chinese Crimson Horned Pheasant.	...	Myitkyina					
1346	Tragopan blythi (Jerd)	...	Grey-bellied Horned-Pheasant	...	Chin Hills and Manipur					
1352	Bambusicola fytchii, Anders.	...	Western bamboo-Partridge	...	Hills above 5000 feet.					
1353	Rollulus roulroul (Scop.)	...	Green Wood-Quail	...	The Malay Peninsula					
1354	Excalfactoria chinensis (Linn.)	...	Blue-breasted Quail	...	Universal					
1355	Coturnix communis, Bonnaterre	...	Common or Grey-Quail	...	Winter visitor					
1355a	Coturnix japonica, Temm. and S.	...	Japanese Grey Quail	...	Winter visitor. Myitkyina					
1356	Coturnix coromandelica (Gm.)	...	Black breasted or Rain-Quail	...	Irrawaddy valley					
1361	Microperdix manipurensis (Hume).	...	Hume's bush-Quail	...	Manipur, Bernardmyo.?					
1362	Arboricola torquola (Valenc.)	...	Common Hill-Partridge	...	.....					
1362a	Arboricola batemani, Grant (B. B. O. C. Vol. XVI P. 68).	...	Bateman's Hill-Partridge	...	Fort White, Chin Hills.					
1363	Arboricola rufigularis, Blyth	...	Blyth's Hill-Partridge	...	Karennee					
1364	Arboricola intermedia, Blyth	...	Arrakan Hill-Partridge	...	Arracan and Pegu Yomas, Manipur.					
1365	Arboricola atrigularis, Blyth	...	White-cheeked Hill-Partridge.	...	Myitkyina, Assam.					
1367	Arboricola brunneipectus, Tick.	...	Brown-breasted Hill-Partridge.	...	Karennee, Pegu, Rangoon.					
1368	Tropicoperdix chloropus, Tick.	...	Green-legged Hill-Partridge	...	Pegu, Myitkyina					
1369	Caloperdix oclea (Temm.)	...	Ferruginous Wood-Partridge	...	Malay Peninsula					
1374	Francolinus chinensis (Osbeck)	...	Eastern or Chinese Francolin	...	Universal					

No. in Fauna
B. India Birds.

ORDER HEMIPODII.

FAMILY TURNICIDÆ.

1382	<i>Turnix pugnax</i> (Temm.)	...	...	Universal	...	+	+
1383	<i>Turnix dussumieri</i> (Temm.)	...	...	Manipur down to Pegu	...	+	+
1386	<i>Turnix blanfordi</i> , Blyth	...	...	Manipur down to Pegu	...	+	+

ORDER GRALLÆ.

SUB-ORDER FULICARIÆ.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ.

1387	<i>Rallus indicus</i> , Blyth	...	...	Winter visitor, Arracan	...	+	+
1389	<i>Hypotenidia striata</i> (Linn.)	...	...	Plentiful most places	...	+	+
1393	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> (Pall.)	...	...	Universally distributed	...	+	+
1394	<i>Porzana marueta</i> (Leach)	...	...	Winter visitor, Arracan.	...	+	+
1395	<i>Rallina supercilialis</i> (Eyton)	...	...	Pegu, occasional visitor	...	+	+
1396	<i>Rallina fasciata</i> (Raff.)	...	...	Pakokku District Karennee southwards.	...	+	+
1393	<i>Amaurornis fuscus</i> (Blyth)	...	...	Universally distributed	...	+	+
1401	<i>Amaurornis phoeniceus</i> (Penn)	...	...	Common everywhere	...	+	+
1402	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linn.)	...	...	Universal	...	+	+
1403	<i>Gallinula cinerea</i> (Gm.)	...	...	Universal	...	+	+
1404	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i> (Lath.)	...	...	Universal	...	+	+
1405	<i>Fulica atra</i> , Linn.	...	...	Cold weather visitor, may breed in many localities.	...	+	+

No. in Fauna B. India Birds.		Tenasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan States.	Bhamo.	Upper Chin- win.	Mt. Victoria.
ORDER GRALLÆ.—concluded.								
SUB-ORDER FULICARIÆ.—concluded.								
FAMILY HELIOENITHIDÆ.								
1406	Heliopais personata (Gray)	...	Masked Finfoot	...	Very rare, probably throughout Burma in suitable localities.			
SUB-ORDER GRUES.								
FAMILY GRUIDÆ.								
1407	Grus communis, Bechst.	...	Common Crane	...	Numkhum, Loi-jè, Bhamo District.			
1410	Grus sharpii, Blanf.	...	Burmese Sarus	...	Universal			
ORDER LIMICOLÆ.								
FAMILY EDICNEMIDÆ.								
1418	Edicnemus scolopax (S. G. Gmel.)	...	Stone-Curlew	...	Plentiful in the Dry Zone in "Thamin Jungle,"			
1419	Esacus recurvirostris (Cuv.)	...	Great Stone-Plover, or Goggle-eyed Plover.	...	Common along all sandy rivers.			

FAMILY GLAREOLIDÆ.

Sub-Family *Glareolinæ*.

1425	<i>Glareola orientalis</i> , Leach	...	Large Indian Pratincole or Swallow Plover.	Found along rivers	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1427	<i>Glareola lactea</i> , Temm.	...	Small Indian Pratincole or Swallow Plover.	Found along rivers	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

FAMILY PARRIDÆ.

1428	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> (Lath.)	...	Bronze-winged Jacana	...	Universal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1429	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Scop.)	...	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	...	Universal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ.

Sub-Family *Charadriinæ*.

1430	<i>Streptilas interpres</i> (Linn.)	...	Turnstone	...	Winter visitor to the sea-coast.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1432	<i>Sarcogrammus atrinuchalis</i> (Blyth)	...	Burmese Wattled Lapwing or "Diddy Do."	...	Winter visitor to the sea-coast.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1434	<i>Microsarcops cinereus</i> (Blyth)	...	Grey-headed Lapwing	...	Winter visitor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1435	<i>Hoplopterus ventralis</i> (Wagl.)	...	Indian Spur-winged Plover	...	Common along all rivers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1436	<i>Vanellus vulgaris</i> , Bechst.	...	Lapwing or Peewit	...	Thamanthi Upper Chindwin.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1439	<i>Charadrius fulvus</i> (Gm.)	...	Eastern Golden Plover	...	Winter visitor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1441	<i>Squatarola helvetica</i> (Linn.)	...	Grey Plover	...	Winter visitor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1442	<i>Ægialitis geoffroyi</i> (Wagl.)	...	Large Sand-Plover	...	Winter visitor to the sea-coast.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

No. in Fauna B. India Birds.		Tenasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan States.	Bhamo.	Upper Chin- win.	Mt. Victoria.	
ORDER LIMICOLÆ—continued.									
FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ—concluded.									
Sub-Family Charadriinæ—concluded.									
1443	<i>Ægialitis mongolica</i> (Pall.)	...	Lesser Sand-Plover	...	Winter visitor to the sea- coast.	...			
1445	<i>Ægialitis vereda</i> (Gould)	...	Eastern Dotterel	...	Winter visitor, Malay Penin- sula.	...	++		
1446	<i>Ægialitis alexandrina</i> (Linn.)	...	Kentish Plover	...	Winter visitor	...	+		
1447	<i>Ægialitis dubia</i> (Scop.)	...	Little Ringed Plover	...	Winter visitor, a few remain and breed on sand banks.	+			
1449	<i>Ægialitis placida</i> (Gray)	...	Long-billed Ringed-Plover	...	Winter visitor.				
Sub-Family <i>Hamatopodinae</i> .									
1450	<i>Hamatopus ostralegus</i> , Linn.	...	Oyster-catcher	...	Winter-visitor to the sea- coast.				
1451	<i>Himantopus candidus</i> , Bonn.	...	Black-winged Stilt	...	Winter visitor, a few breed in the Myingyan District.	+	+		
1452	<i>Recurvirostra avoceta</i> , Linn.	...	Avocet	...	On the river at Myingyan ...	+	+		

Sub-Family Totaninae.		Winter visitor, to all suitable localities.									
1454	<i>Numenius arquata</i> (Linn.)	...	Curlew	...	On the sea-coast and river banks.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1455	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (Linn.)	...	Whimbrel	...	On the sea-coast and river banks.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1456	<i>Limosa belgica</i> (Gm.)	...	Black-tailed Godwit	...	Rare	+	+	+	+	+	+
1457	<i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Linn.)	...	Bar-tailed Godwit	...	Not yet recorded.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1458	<i>Macrorhamphus semipalmatus</i> , Jerd.	...	Snipe-billed Godwit	...	Rare, Pegu, Rangoon.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1460	<i>Totanus hypoleucus</i> (Linn.)	...	Common Sandpiper	...	Common	+	+	+	+	+	+
1461	<i>Totanus glareola</i> (Gm.)	...	Wood Sandpiper	...	Common	+	+	+	+	+	+
1462	<i>Totanus ochropus</i> (Linn.)	...	Green Sandpiper	...	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+
1463	<i>Totanus stagnatilis</i> , Bechst.	...	Marsh Sandpiper	...	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+
1464	<i>Totanus calidris</i> (Linn.)	...	Redshank	...	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+
1465	<i>Totanus fuscus</i> (Linn.)	...	Spotted Red-shank	...	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+
1466	<i>Totanus glottis</i> (Linn.)	...	Greenshank	...	Common	+	+	+	+	+	+
1467	<i>Totanus guttifer</i> , Nordm.	...	Armstrong's Sandpiper	...	Rare, Rangoon.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1468	<i>Pavonella pugnax</i> (Linn.)	...	Ruff and Reeve	...	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+
1469	<i>Calidris arenaria</i> (Linn.)	...	Sanderling	...	Sea-Coast	+	+	+	+	+	+
1470	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i> (Linn.)	...	Spoon-billed Stint	...	Very rare, Rangoon and Akyab.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1472	<i>Tringa ruficollis</i> , Pall.	...	Eastern Little Stint	...	Common	+	+	+	+	+	+
1473	<i>Tringa subminuta</i> , Middend.	...	Long-toed Stint	...	Common	+	+	+	+	+	+
1474	<i>Tringa temminckii</i> , Leisler	...	Temminck's Stint	...	Common	+	+	+	+	+	+
1476	<i>Tringa crassirostris</i> , Temm. and Schl.	...	Eastern Knot	...	Rare, Rangoon river	+	+	+	+	+	+
1477	<i>Tringa subarquata</i> (Guld.)	...	Curlew Stint or Pigmy Curlew.	...	Sea-coast.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1479	<i>Tringa platyrhynchos</i> , Temm.	...	Broad-billed Stint	...	Sea-coast.	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sub-Family Scolopacinae.											
1482	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> , Linn.	...	Wood-cock	...	Well distributed in the cold weather, recorded from Bassein and Rangoon.	+	+	+	+	+	+

ORDER CAVIÆ.

FAMILY LARIDÆ.

Sub-Family Larinæ.

Larus ichthyaëtus, Pall. ... Great black-headed Gull
 Larus brunneicephalus, Jordon ... Brown-headed Gull

... Winter visitor
 ... Winter visitor

+ +
 + +

+
 +

Sub-Family Sterninæ.

Hydrochelidon hybrida (Pall.) ... Whiskered Tern
 Hydrochelidon leucoptera (Meisner and Schinz) ... White-winged black Tern

... Frequent marshes and tanks
 ... Mouth of Sittang river

+ +
 + +

+ +

Hydroprogne caspia (Pall.) ... Caspian Tern
 Sterna anglica, Mont. ... Gull-billed Tern
 Sterna media Horsf. ... Smaller Crested Tern
 Sterna bergii, Licht ... Large Crested Tern
 Sterna seena, Sykes ... Indian River-Tern

... Frequent rivers and the sea-coast.
 ... Sea-coast and estuaries.
 ... Sea-coast.
 ... Sea-coast.
 ... The common tern along rivers; has a black cap.

+ +
 + +

+ +

Sterna melanogaster, Temm. ... Black-bellied Tern
 Sterna fluviatilis, Neum. ... Common Tern
 Sterna longipennis, Nordm. ... Nordmann's Tern

... Common, smaller than above
 ... A winter visitor.
 ... East-coast of Asia not yet recorded.

+ +
 + +

+ +

Sterna dougalli, Mont. ... Rosegate Tern
 Sterna sinensis, Gm. ... White-shafted Ternlet

... Sea-coast.
 ... Sea-coast and rivers, breeds on sand banks.

+ +

+ +

Sterna minuta, Linn. ... Little Tern

... Sea-coast and rivers, breeds on sand banks.

+ +

+ +

Sterna saundersi, Hume ... Black-shafted Ternlet
 Sterna melanauchen, Temm. ... Black-naped Tern
 Sterna anæstetha Scop. ... Panayan Tern

... Sea-coast.
 ... Sea-coast.
 ... Sea-coast.

+ +
 + +

+ +

No. in Fauna	B. Indian Birds.	Tennasserim.	Lower Burma.	Dry Zone.	Southern Shan States.	Bhamo.	Upper Chin- win.	Mr. Victoria.	
ORDER CAVIÆ—concluded.									
... FAMILY LARIDÆ—concluded.									
Sub-Family Larinæ—concluded.									
1514	<i>Sterna fuliginosa</i> , Gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occasionally on the sea-coast	
1515	<i>Anous stolidus</i> (Linn.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bay of Bengal.	
1516	<i>Anous leucocapillus</i> Gould	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bay of Bengal.	
Sub-Family Rhynchopinæ.									
1517	<i>Rhynchops albigollis</i> , Swains	...	...	...	...	...	...	On all sandy rivers	+
ORDER STEGANOPODES.									
FAMILY PELECANIDÆ.									
1520	<i>Pelecanus roseus</i> , Gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Winter visitor.	+
1523	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , Gm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Most suitable localities, breeds in the Pegu District.	+

No. in Fauna B. India Birds.	ORDER HERODIONES—concluded.									
	SUB-ORDER CICONIÆ. FAMILY CICONIDÆ.									
1548	<i>Dissura episcopus</i> (Bodd.)	...	White-necked Stork	...	In all suitable localities	...				
1549	<i>Xenorhynchus asiaticus</i> (Lath.)	...	Black-necked Stork	...	In all suitable localities	...				
1550	<i>Leptoptilus dubius</i> (Gm.)	...	Adjutant	...	In all suitable localities.	...				
1551	<i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i> (Horsf.)	...	Smaller Adjutant	...	Breeds near Moulmein.					
1552	<i>Pseudotantalus leucocephalus</i> (Penn.)	...	Painted Stork	...	Breeds near Moulmein.					
1553	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Bodd.)	...	Open-bill	...	In suitable localities	...				
				...	Common in Northern Burma, Arracan.					
	SUB-ORDER ARDEÆ.									
	FAMILY ARDEIDÆ.									
1554	<i>Ardea manillensis</i> (Sharpe)	...	Eastern Purple Heron	...	In suitable localities	...				
1555	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> , Linn.	...	Common Heron	...	In suitable localities	...				
1556	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i> , Raffles	...	Dusky-grey Heron	...	Arracan, Malay Peninsula	...				
1557	<i>Ardea insignis</i> , Hodgs.	...	Great White-bellied heron	...	Upper Assam	...				
1559	<i>Herodias alba</i> (Linn.)	...	Large Egret	...	In suitable localities	...				
1560	<i>Herodias intermedia</i> (Wagl.)	...	Smaller Egret	...	Northern Burma	...				
1561	<i>Herodias garzetta</i> (Linn.)	...	Little Egret	...	In suitable localities	...				
1562	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> (Bodd.)	...	Cattle Egret	...	In suitable localities, very common.					
1564	<i>Leptorodius sacer</i> (Gm.)	...	Eastern Reef-heron	...	Sea-coast, Rangoon	...				
1565	<i>Ardeola grayi</i> (Sykes)	...	Pond heron	...	Common everywhere	...				
1566	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i> (Bonap.)	...	Chinese Pond heron	...	Burma, Manipur, Karennee	...				

Mt. Victoria.

Upper Chin-
win.

Bhamo.

Southern Shan
States.

Dry Zone.

Lower Burma.

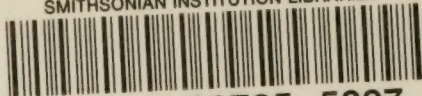
Tennasserim.

No. in Fauna	B. India Birds	ORDER ANSERES—concluded.									
FAMILY ANATIDAE—concluded.											
Sub-Family Anserinae.											
1579	Anser ferus, Schaeff.	...	Grey Lag Goose	...	Winter visitor from Thayetmyo northwards.	+					
1579a	Anser rubrostris, Hodgs.	...	Red-billed Goose	...	Not yet recorded.						
1580	Anser albifrons (Scop.)	...	White-fronted Goose	...	Upper Burma, Chindwin ...						
1581	Anser erythropus (Linn.)	...	Dwarf Goose or Lesser White-fronted Goose.	...	.....						
1582	Anser brachyrhynchus, Baillon	...	Pink-footed Goose	...	.....						
1583	Anser indicus (Lath.)	...	Barred-headed Goose	...	From Thayetmyo northwards in the cold weather.	+					
1583a	Anser ruficollis, Pall.	...	Red-breasted Goose	...	.....						
Sub-Family Natinae.											
1584	Sarcidornis melanonotus (Penn.)	...	Comb Duck or Nukta	...	In most districts	+					
1585	Asarcornis scutulatus (S. Mul.)	...	White-winged Wood Duck	...	Plentiful in well wooded tracts Northern-Burma, Myitkyina.	+					
1586	Rhodonessa caryophyllacea (Lath.)	...	Pink-headed Duck	...	Myitkyina, rare in Burma.						
1587	Tadorna cornuta (S. G. Gm.)	...	Sheldrake	...	Meiktila, Myitkyina.						
1588	Casarca rutila (Pall)	...	Ruddy Sheldrake or Brahminy Duck.	...	Winter visitors, all on the rivers.	+					
1589	Dendrocycna Javanica (Horsf.)	...	Whistling Teal	...	In all suitable localities	+					
1590	Dendrocycna fulva (Gm.)	...	Large Whistling Teal	...	Very local, common near Mandalay.	+					
1591	Nettopus coromandelianus (Gm.)	...	Cotton Teal	...	In all suitable localities	+					
1592	Anas boscas Linn.	...	Mallard	...	Upper Chindwin, Bhamo, rare	+					
1593	Anas pocillorhyncha, Forst.	...	Spotted-billed Duck	...	Has two red spots at base of bill, Upper Chindwin.	+					
1593a	Anas zonorhyncha, Swinh.	...	Chinese Grey Duck	...	Assam, not yet recorded from Burma.	+					

25936	<i>Anas haringtoni</i> (Oates.) (B. N. H. Burmese Grey Duck S. J., Vol. XVII, p. 558).	...	Has no red spots at base of bill. The Irrawaddy Val- ley and Shan States, a re- sident species.	No.	+	+	+	+	+	+
1594	<i>Eunetta falcatta</i> (Georgi)	...	Crested or Falcated Teal	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1595	<i>Chaulelasmus streperus</i> (Linn.)	...	Gadwall	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1597	<i>Nettion crecca</i> (Linn.)	...	Common Teal	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1598	<i>Nettion albigulare</i> (Hume)	...	Andamanese Teal	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1599	<i>Mareca penelope</i> , (Linn.)	...	Wigeon	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1600	<i>Dafla acuta</i> (Linn.)	...	Pintail	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1601	<i>Querquedula ciria</i> (Linn.)	...	Garganey or Blue-winged Teal	...	+	+	+	+	+	+
1602	<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Linn.)	...	Shoveller	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1604	<i>Netta rufina</i> (Pall.)	...	Red-crested Pochard	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1605	<i>Nyroca ferina</i> (Linn.)	...	Pochard or Dun-bird	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1606	<i>Nyroca ferruginea</i> (Gm.)	...	White-eyed Duck	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1607	<i>Nyroca baeri</i> (Radde.)	...	Eastern White-eyed Duck	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1609	<i>Nyroca fuligulla</i> (Linn.)	...	Tufted Duck	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1610	<i>Clangula glaucion</i> (Linn.)	...	The Golden-eye	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1611	<i>Aex galericulata</i> (Linn.)	...	Mandarin Duck	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sub-Family Merginae.</i>										
1612	<i>Mergus albellus</i> (Linn.)	...	Snew	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1613	<i>Merganser castor</i> (Linn.)	...	Goosander	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+
1614	<i>Merganser serrator</i> (Linn.)	...	Red-breasted Merganser	...	No.	+	+	+	+	+



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